WALKER MEARES, RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, NO. 45 MARKET STREET.
full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, shes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, 's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand ttention of Physicians is especially called to the Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT. HOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in , immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN.

NTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the c that he is prepared to take contracts in his lines. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CRMENT, TER, PLASTEBING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put

the shortest notice

General Notices.

IN ACCORDANCE

TH INSTRUCTIONS issued to me by Major General W. Emith, comanding forces in N. C., I am now ing service in New Hanover County, and will musubject to Conscription i to Capt. Newkirk's any or any they may preter joining in the comman !. ocacity, transportation, &c. Persons wishing to en-slied me for the present at Camp Heath, or on Thursof each week in Wilmington at the Court House. L. W. HOWAED, L'eut 3rd N. C. Cavalry.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. HE UNDERSIGNED, at the Fedruary Term, 1863, of ty, having qualified as administrator on the Estate of , d.ceased, hereby notifies all persons bred to the estate of the said deceased to make immepayment and settlement; and all persons having squitted and estate will present them within the time ed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of

E. HANSLEY, Adm'r.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF North Carolina, at its nt see in, having (in consequence of the prevatemai pox at smithville.) passed an act suthoriz honorize of the next term of the Court of Pleas and tins, for Brunswick county, on the first Mon-text, at the house of Thomas McKeithan, in ounty, and having a so authorized the Chairman of id at that place, notice is hereby given that the noi the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for County, will be held on the first Monday in cent at the house of Thomas McKeithan, in said DANIELL RUSSELL.

Ch. C. C. Brunswick Co., N C. 104-1w&20 3t STRAVEDOFF ON THE 6th inst . a small sized MARE MULE, source colored. A liberal reward will be paid for er delivery at T S Lutterlob's Salt Works, on d, or for her delivery at J. K. Currie's Stab ex

AKEN UP AND COMMITTED) THE JAIL of Onslow County, on the 29th of even ber last, a negro man by the name of GEORGE tounty. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to cone forward, prove property, pay charges and take him war, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
E. MURRILL, JR., Sherift.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE HE UNDERSIGNED having qualified, at September offered I embraced—and here is the result:

I form A. D., 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Q arter bessions of New Hanover county, as Executor upon the last Will and Testament of W. A. Heyer, deceased, hereby Brobst. of Lawishurg, with whom I was accommodated to the court of the court gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate

A. ADRIAN, Executor. LINGMAN'S BRIGADE,

lieadquarters 51st heg't N. C. Troops THE following flamed soldiers having deserted this Regiment, are hereby published as deserters, and thirty are reward will be given for each or either of them, llodged in jul or delivered to me at these Headquar-LEVI and ROBERT H. MERRIIT, of Sampson counand JOHN J. JAMEN, of Duplin. I carnestly appeal the Mounted Patrol of these counties to hunt up and deor the above named men to the hands of justice.

8. M. STANFORD.

For Sale and to Let.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER would sell his HOUSE and OT at Marion Court House, S. C. The buildings are nearly new and conveniently arranged. Also about two thousand acres of first rate land ee Dee River.) 75 scres cleared and in a high state of culti

Dr. D. A. CAMPBELL, Britton's Neck, S. C.

VALUABUM LAND FOR SALE. HE UNDERSIGNED, offer for sale 1283 acres of Land lying on the cape Fear River, 2- miles from Wilming well timbere with oak, ash and cypress, and one of the best ranges for Cattle. Hogs and sheep. About 400 lated the foregoing facts. I then saw Brobst sgain, acres of said land is the best quality of farming land.— and told him I would go. He told me he would have There can be one hundred thousands cords of wood cutfrom above land, all convenient to the water. For particulars, address,

KII BY CHESNU. T, Harrel's Store, or, J. W. PRIDGEN, Caintuck, N. C. 21-4t*.

NEGROES AND STOCK FOR SALE. VILL BE SOLD at public auction, on Friday, 13th March, 1863 at my residence in Caintuck, DURTEEN LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of women, girls and boys : Household and Kitch-Furriture; and stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Te.ms cash. J. W. PRIDGEN.

is swamp, and within half a mile of Ashpole (Pies-(veriat) thurch in Robeson County. The tract contains to acress with between *0 and 100 open and under cultivan-suitable for the production of corn, cotton and potabeen erected within the last four years. This land is ten les from the W. C. & R. Rai road, and upon the line of the proposed Road from Fayetteville to Florence. it has place before making a purchase elsewhere, as it is seldom such is put in market. For further information call upon or address Jake Alford, Alfordsville P. O., Robeson, Coun-Co. E. : 1st Reg't N. C. T., now at Wilmington.

VALUABLE FARMING LAND FOR SALE. EING in the Confederate States service, and not having on Long Creek, in New Hanover county, five mil-s from on Long Creek, in New Hanover county, ave limits from Lillington, adjoining the lands of Asexander McAlister, E. b. Walker, Wm. C. Mott and others, containing 232 scres, to which there are between 40 and 50 acres, mostly swamp of which there are between 40 and 50 acres, mostly swamp would make every provision for the protection of the as equal as that already cleared, and the balance piny and the. These is also upon the land a large Mari Bed, of which there has been but very little used from, the also, a good well of water. Any one wishing to purchase will do well by catting on Alexander McAlister, near the answer any letter of enquiry concerning it by any one.
JNO. W. Mcalister,

51st Reg't N. C. T. Camp Whiting, near Wilmington. Feb. 5th, 1-63

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE. of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main which has already been deaded, and contains a large

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSI RIBER, on the 25th day of November last, my boy Willis, aged about thirty years. Willis is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark comilexion, has a down cast look, a little stooping. day of November last, my boy WilLis, aged about thirty years. WilLis is about 5 feet 10 inches high,

and limps slightly in his walk, caused by a fevere burn on (think) his left thigh and leg. When last heard from said boy, he was in the neighborhood of Laurinburg, N. C. and I have no doubt is trying to make his way to the free gave apartment of the New York car. States, either by way of Wilmington, N. C., to the Yankee fleet, or through the country in some other direction. I have good reason to believe that he has been parsing on a permit written by himself, flotitiously signed, and may as Pants, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, temp to pass himself as a free negro. I will pay the above rely, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or one half the amount for his lodgment in any Jail within the limits of the Southern Confederacy, so that I can get him
W. R MEDLIN,

Clio, Mar boro' District, S. C.

GRINDSTONES SUPERIOR QUALITY, of any size required, from

Deep river, can be furnished on application to
LINEHAM & CO..
Branch P. O., Chatham Co., N. C. Orders can be left with Mr. A. B Hall, who is our agent

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA; In Confederate District Court, for the District of Cape

Fiver, in the District of North Carolina, at Sandany, December Term, 1:62 GENERAL OEDERS 18T. THE CLERKS of the several District Courts will not

issue executions for costs, in sequestration cases, until three months after decrees, to enable defendants to pay in-2nd Defendants paying costs to Marshal, in 9 questration cases, will file in the several Clerks' Offices, on or before Spring Term, 1863, the receipts of Warshal, to enable the Clerks to secretain what will be due for interest at the expiration of twelve months from the time of the decree. 3rd. Defendants against whom decrees were entered at last Spring Term, will pay to the Beceivers the interest that may accrue and remain unpaid, within three meatls after Spring Term, 1863, or execution will leave therefor:

and they will be subjected to the costs of issuing and collecting the same. Receivers to whom decress, in part or in whole, are paid, must immediately notify the Clerks of such payment and the Clerks will not issue execution when payments are

Ordered by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court cours or four consecutive weeks, in the months of January and Pebruary, in the State Jou nai, Fayetteville Observer, Ashville News, Carelina Watchman, and Wilmington Journal. And turnish a copy thereof, to the Cieras of the Dia trict Courts of Pamileo and Albemarle, to be spread upon the records of said courts.

DAN. COLEMAN, CIR C. D. C.

Pennsylvania United States Senatorship. Cameron - Satement of T. Jefferson Boyer, Assemblyman from Clearfield County.

To the Editor of the Harrisburg Patriot & Union. As many rumors are affoat in regard to certain transactions which took place between Gen. Cameron and myself on several occasions previous to the late election a plain, unvarn shed statement of the facts, so that there may be hereafter no misunderstanding or misrepresentation. Relieving that there would be attempts termined to act upon it, and communicated my inten- plaining of a disease of the bowels. The first opportunit tion to several irlends.

baps a week or more before the election, I met Mr. Wm. eron in case he was nominated. To this I made some Brobst, of Lawisburg, with whom I was acquainted, at pretended of jections, and demanded to know the neces 10 a.m., of the 23d, gave an eccouraging and topeful All round my neck, I wear a spiked steel collar, the Pennsylvania house, in Harrisburg, for the first sity for it. Simon said it was this—that, unless I did account of their condition, considering that "from 22, the Pennsylvania house, in Harrisburg, for the first sity for it. Simon said it was this—that, unless I did account of their condition, considering that "from 22, the Pennsylvania house, in Harrisburg, for the first sity for it. Simon said it was this—that, unless I did account of their condition, considering that "from 22, the Pennsylvania house, in Harrisburg, for the first sity for it. Simon said it was this—that, unless I did account of their condition, considering that "from 22, the Pennsylvania house, in Harrisburg, for the first sity for it. Simon said it was this—that, unless I did account of their condition, considering that "from 22, the Pennsylvania house, in Harrisburg, for it. Simon said it was this—that, unless I did account of their condition, considering that "from 22, the Pennsylvania house, in Harrisburg, for it. Simon said it was this—that, unless I did account of their condition, considering that "from 22, the Pennsylvania house, in Harrisburg, for it. Simon said it was this—that, unless I did account of their condition, considering that "from 22, the Pennsylvania house, in Harrisburg, for it. Simon said it was this—that, unless I did account of their condition, considering that "from 22, the Pennsylvania house, in Harrisburg, for it. Simon said it was this—that, unless I did account of their condition, considering that "from 22, the Pennsylvania house, in Harrisburg, for it. Simon said it was this—that, unless I did account of their condition, considering that "from 22, the Pennsylvania house, in Harrisburg, for it. Simon said it was this—that, unless I did account of their condition, considering that "from 22, the Pennsylvania house, in Harrisburg, for it. Simon said it was this—that, unless I did account of their condition, considering that "from 22, the Pennsylvania house, in Harrisburg, for it. Simon said it was this—that, unl asked to see me privately, and we proceeded at once to voting price was voluntarily raised \$5,000. my room, where he very soon commenced disparaging the several prominent Democratic candidates for U. S Senator, and concluded by expressing his decided preference for Gen. Simon Cameron.

This, of course, left me no room to doubt the object of his visit to the State capital and to me, and I at once asked him whether that was the object of his visit, and amount of the final payment. He assured me the day has lent me no assistance whatever up to this hour, and he said it was. In reply to my question whether Gen. Cameron authorized him to come to me in this way, he morning I could have it. said he was authorized to see any Democrat of the house Cameron. He answered, "by getting three Democrats to absent themselves on the day of election.

I then asked him, what they would pay. He said he refused to do at the time, but would my and get per- and remain there swhile. This, of course, I agreed to mission of his principal to do so. He then left and re- do, (but did not.) rodating terms if application be made soon. For turned in a short time, saying Gen. Cameron wanted to see me, personally, at his residence, out of the city, that evening. I told him I could not make the engagement, but would answer him in one hour, and, if I could get clear of another engagement I had made, I would go

In the meantime I consulted with Dr. Earley, of the and told him I would go. He told me he would have a carriage ready in front of Herr's hotel at 7 o'clock. myself walked down to Herr's and saw the carriage and Brobat there. I then made some excuse to Brobst, and told him it would be best not to go. (I deemed it prudent at this stage of the proceeding not to manifest too much eagerness, lest I might defeat the object in view.) The next day he (Brobst) called and said that Camer on wanted to see me at the State Capital bank. I call-Ed. 18. 1863.

Ed. 18. 1863.

LAND FOR SALE.

CIFER FOR sale a valuale tract of LAND covered with a heavy growth of pine and oak, situated upon enough to vote for me?" I answered this was a very business like question, and that it would depend very much on circumstances. He then said, "Suppose the

cacaastances are all right!" I asked him how he 1 The improvements emblace a neat dwelling of four | meant "all right." He answered the financial considous and necessary out-houses all in good repair, having gration; in short, the dollars and cents." I answered him, "Certainly." Hie then asked the what I would take. I told him I had not been in this business long, advantage of being situated in a section noted for health | and did not know exactly how to answer, but wished and surrounied by a community usurpassed for morality. him to name the sum. He asked me what I thought of Buyers will consult their own interest by examining this \$10,000, "right down, after the work was done." I \$10,000, "right down, after the work was done." 1 then asked him whether he wanted a vote or absentee. He answered, "a vote," and that it would be very troublesome to get the men away, and, besides, he only regardfelt in duty bound to take care of the person that made care of, it would embarrass him, but, if he had but one, he could do it well and profitably, as long as we lived;

man that would vote for him. This ended the interview, and we agreed to meet again to fix the compensation. The next day he sent gs new, and the Farm under an excellent tence; Brobst for me. I declined going to see him, but agreed to see him at my room, No. 15 Pennsylvania House .premises, who will show it to any person, or by calling on me at Camp Whiting, near (2 m les) Wilmington. I will Simon, went after him, and, in less than twenty min-Mr. Brobet, who was still, up to this time, figuring for utes, returned with him. Cameron then said, "Well let's come to an understanding." I said, "What for?" He answered, "In reference to the Senatorial ques-

Will give it;" and wanted to know who I would prefer to arrange further interviews and do the financiering sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hondred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half his friends did not enable me to name that person. He then proposed Jim Bur ns. I said he would do. He oad leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally then left, stating that he was going to Philadelphia to delicate in me to have retired, but as I felt that the ob- be realized.

On Thursday I met John J. Patterson. He desired cessity for it. quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling to see me, and asked me to call at his room at Herr's

Alt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examina

Hotel. When I met him, I asked him where Burns was?

Why the officer then proceeded to state the reason was to give

BUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 25th day of November last, my boy Willis, aged about thirty years. Willis is about 5 feet 10 inches high.

tion was over, and that the two members (with whom | would be able to pass in comparative sufety. Patterson said Cameron was also in treaty) who were on Saturday.

fore, not say anything to the members then on their make the attack the same night. way to Philadelphia, and that they might return, and

for the next interview. I stopped at Reading; so did the result had your counsel, which was deemed prema-Patterson, who returned that same evening to Harris- ture, been disregarded. Having been more intimately will be no misunderstanding concerning the incentitive burg. Cameron went to Philadelphia. I came up on associated with you, and probably more conversant of our conduct and of our sentiments, and we desire Saturday evening and found Cameron on the train, as with your plans and expectations than any other in the the Cabinet of Washington to discern in all that has well as at least one of the men who went to Philadel squarron, I am enabled to say that the brilliant result just passed the proof that it will find us always disphia the day before, and I think both. At the depot most completely vindicated the wisdom of your counsel posed to lend it, if it should desire at some future time, army of the Potemac. at Harrisburg I met Patterson, who said the intervi w and the soundness of your views. By the light of the assistance we should have been happy to have seen would be at Dan. Cameron's. Accordingly Patterson knowledge obtained subsequent to the surrender of the accepted at the present time in the interest of peace and myself went directly to the house, and found the forts, it is plain that delay in the attack would have and conciliation. general there shead of us.

agreed upon the price, viz: Cameron assented to the loce's opposed to us as it was by the army, the chances bargain between Patterson and myself, by agreeing to are that the mortar vessels would have been obliged to pay the \$20,000-\$5,000 of which was to be paid in retire before the fire of the iron clad battery Louisiana. hand-and would deposit it in Patterson's hands in my which was to have taken up a raking posi ion below publication of the above General Order to be made weekly, presence, at some future interview, subject to my im- the water battery of Fort St. Phillip, and und r the spection. A little incident occurred here it would be a protection of the gues of both forts. Fortunately for us, pity to lose to the world.

up in his chair rubbing his legs with his hands, say- layed a day or so longer, that the enemy would have will rever regret it," (addressing himself to me); "I means of defence. will be the most powerful man in the Senate; the entire state of affairs of this government will be changed; nothing is more certain than that the South will gain Astounding Developments-Attempt to Bribe a Demo- her independence (this sounded like treason,) and then crotic Member of the Legislature to Vote for Simon | we will hold the control of the government, and I will be able to serve my friends;" and so we parted sgain, to dream of Southern Confederacies and Winnebagoes Message of Governor Moore, of Louisiana, to the Legfor Senator. Patterson and I then agreed to meet on islature, regarding the same affair. After giving a his-Monday.

We met at five o'clock in Patterson's room at Here's, torts, etc., he says : of United States Senator, I think it my duty to make the \$5,000 hand money locked up in the safe down the afternoon of the 20th, but with her prow unadjusted, it over to me. I insisted on the hand money. This I On the same day I had telegraphed to General Duncan, deemed necessary to keep up the delusion. We then offering to supply whatever was in my power, and sugno mays he belongs to starkey McDaniel, of Jones to bribe members in order to defeat the election of the Democrat, I conceived the project of putting myself in Immediately after breakfast on Tuesday (the day of the lort, which I offered to furnish. He at once accepted the way of the operators, and trying how far they were election) I met Patterson, according to agreement, at the offer, and the following morning I despatched a pond with the spirit of the collequy—Washington digdisposed to go in the matter. Once conceived, I de bis room, Simon being present, lying on the bed com- steamer with five thousand to the fort. On the next

> member of the Senate or House, who would be sent to archives of State be put in a condition to admit of their I had been in Philadelphia, and on my return, per- me, and inform him of my willingness to vote for Cam- removal at a few bours' notice. pect that his business at Harrisburg was not of a very would not have the nomination and a defeat for the within the tort." Fearing that this despatch, which public character. In the afternoon be came to me and | whole Legislature. So, of course, I consented, and the Gen. D. had requested to be published, was intended

> > ent as soon as I was ready to receive him. I said that seriously injured, and that the navy had left them no all was right, but must now be convine d that the mor- assistance, I immediately telegraphed the General a reey was all right too. Patterson then Lurriedly showed quest to it form me " of the exact condition of things." me a bundle of notes, which he represented as being the life answer at 6 p. m., of the same day, was, " the navy before I should have the money, and again on Tuesday we cannot get them to place the Louisiana in position

or senate, and enter into the preliminary arrangements | have it about me, inasmuch as there might be a row | The fear we have is that in a general engagement some to secure a vote for Cameron. I then asked him in after the election and said I would trust it to them of the vessels may get by." "To morrow night" was what manner they expected to secure the election of (Patterson and Cameron) knowing them to be honest. too late. Ten hours after that despatch was received Patterson again assured me the hand money was down the fear that some of the vessels would get by was in the rafe, and, together with the residue, should be realiz d. forthcoming as soon as the election was over. (I here was authorized by Cameron to off r five thousand dol- state it did not come) Cameron then said his carriage authorized by Cameron to offer five thousand dollars it did not come) Cameron then said his carriage

I told him the figures were too low, and desired would be at the State Capital Bank after the election. INTERESTING LETTERS FROM THE FRENCH MINIShim to tell me who the other members were. This he and I should come right down and go over to his house

was ushered in by Patterson. The introduction completed, I said: "Doctor, I presume I understand the France were tendered with a view to pacification as far object of this interview." He then said : "I am chair- back as the middle of June lest, the other shows what main of a committee appointed by a Republican caucus has been the attitude of the French Government since eron." I said, "Yes; I assure you that, if you nomi- and Russia : House of Representatives, my colleague, to whom I re. | nate Gen. Cameron (pointing to the old Winnebago lying on the bed) it will be all right." He said You give me that assurance?" I said : "Yes." Dr. F. then said: "You need have no fears of personal that he was authorized by Cameron to get a carriage danger, or anything of that sort. We have made every of the situation, seems always as distant as ever. Recent as any time. When the time arrived, Dr. Earley and provision to meet all danger." Thus the last scene in conflicts in which the advantage has remained with the this strange furce ended. Simon assured me that he

would be ever grateful, and I hope he will. Earley, W. A. Wallace, the Senator from Clearfield, seen to follow defeat; neither does the appearance of a nia House, in this city, were in the secret and Dr. army sus ain the hopes manifested by the Federal Gov-Early, especially, knew constantly what was going on. In one of my interviews with Patterson, on the cars going to Reading, he said, in case there should any in-vestigation grow out of the transaction, he would be the weakened. In all probability it must be expected that only witness that knew anything about it, and he would the stason on which we are now entering-more fa ewear fa'sely and put it through.

tain that they are correct, but I believe they are.

How New Orleans was Taken_A Fankee Opinion of the Suplaeness of our Naval Officers. The capture of the Harriet Lane has brought to light a correspondence showing that New Orleans might easily have been held by the Confederates, and that the dash of the Federal vessels was on the part of the bombarded the money paid as the first instalment, and that he ling forces, the success of which surprised even its projectors themselves. The Houston Telegraph of the 16th him Senator afterward, and if he had so many to take ult., contains a letter written by Commander Wainwright, of the steamer Harriet Lane, to Commander D. Orleans, and how that city was taken by the Federals. It will be seen from the extract we give below that Commander Wainwright regards heir success as owing declare that should the sentiments to which I allude mainly to the 'supineness" of our naval officers :

U. S. STEAMSHIP HARRIST LANE. Ship Island, June 1st, 1862. Sin: - In reply to your communication of the 29th ult, I have to state that on the afternoon of April 22d, a signal was made from the flag ship Hartford for all commanding efficers to repair on board. Though not positive that the signal was intended to apply to the officers attached to the mortar flotilla, I determined to present myself in obedience thereto, which I accordingy did. I found assembled all the commanding officers Petersburg, the text of which I dispatched to you by of the first, with the exception of those attached to the the last mail, has not met with the immediate acquiesmortar flotilla, myself being the only representative of cence we had some reason to expect. Although we that branch of the squadron. Upon repairing to the have received but summary information on this subject, cabin of the flag-officer, I was laughingly told that 1 I do not besitate to look upon the common demand, in was looked upon as an outsider, and that the signal was which we had reason to suppose Great Britain and not meant for me. Perhaps it would have been more Russia would associate themselves, as being possible to on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making arrange another matter which he had in view, and ject of the meeting had a common interest for all, I de-

purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the promises. Terms made easy.

Dec. 19, 1861.

Hotel. When I met him, I asked him where Burns was? He told me he was sick. He then said, "Boyer, the money will be all right." I asked him, "What money?"

N. F. NIXON.

17-tr

Hotel. When I met him, I asked him where Burns was? He told me he was sick. He then said, "Boyer, the money will be all right." I asked him, "What money?"

He then said, "Oh, I knew all about it; I saw Camer
The begunder the proceeded to state the forces and the disposition he have taken after mature reflection, remain without reproposed to make of the forces under his command. He sults. Being also desirous of informing Mr. Dayton of premised by saying that Capt. Porter had submitted a our project, I confidentially communicated it to him,

rangement, he would go down in the cars on the Lebanthee assembled. The prevailing feeling to States should oppose his objections to the project I on Valley road Friday, at 2 o'clock, and that we would seemed to be adverse to making the attempt to pass the communicated to him, and to hear him express personforts at that time; that it was premature; that the ally some doubts as to the reception which would be We met according to arrangement, and, in the bag- for's had not been sufficiently reduced by the fire of the given by the Cabinet at Washington to the joint offers gage apartment of the New York car, conclud d the morter vessels, and the risk of the loss of many of the of the good offices of France, Russia and Great Britain. bargain for \$20,000 for a vote for General Simon Cam- vessels was too great to tun. The question was freely But whatever might have been the answer of the Fed. eron for the office of U. S. Senator, with the agreement baked, why the mortar vessels could not continue the teral Government to our overtures, we have not now to that no other member should be bought, and that this bombarda ent for a length of time, the idea of which solicit or discuss it since the evident disposition of the issued of er the one hundred million loan, be made redeemshould end the matter-provided Cameron would agree appeared to be rather indefinite, unless it was expected two latter Courts was to observe an absolute neutraliable at the pleasure of the government, at the expiration to the terms, and deposit the money in the hands of that the reduction of the terms should be owing to the ty. We will return, like them, to the passive attitude of five years from the date of said bonds. The exemption Patterson, to be paid to me immediately after the electrone of the mortar vessels entirely, when the ships which we had also made it our duty to observe—an at-

The flug officer said he agreed in the main with what we remained indifferent to the present evils and the in the cars on their way to Philadelphia, should return bad been said; but that Capt. Porter urged very fatal consequences of the endless continuation of a destrongly the attempt being made, not only on the vastating war. We considered the fact that, if they were sent off, round of its probable success, but from the fact that

oven 'atal to us. Had the defence been as vigorously He invited us up stairs, and, by a dismal light, we and galiantly conducted by the naval portion of the the supineness of the repel paval officers left us undisturb-After the bargain was concluded, Simon straightened ed; but it cannot be conceived had the attack been de-

> I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, J. M. WAINWRIGHT, Signed Lieutenant Commanding. Commander Daniel D. Porter, U. S. N., command-

ing Mortar Fiotilia. While on this subject we give an extract from the tory of the efforts to prepare for a naval attack on the

on Monday afternoon. Here Patterson told me be had | The Louisiana was at length started for the forts on stairs, but wanted me to see Simon again before paying her armament incomplete, and her machinery suntested, succeeding day I wrote to the Chief Officers of State. It was then desired that I should see some Abolition suggesting that the records of their offices and all the

mainly to allay the apprehensions of the citizens, and Patterson said the gentleman who would wait on me being informed by one of my officers whom I had sent there was Dr. Fuller, of the Senate, who would be rest to the forts to ascertain their condition that they were They say they will do so to-morrow night. I am much I told bim I deemed it better, on reflection, not to obliged for your kindly offer, but we want nothing .-

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

The English papers reproduce from the "Yellow Book" two communications of the greatest interest con-Now, then, all things being arranged, Doctor Fuller cerning the position assumed by France in the mediation question. The first shows that the good offices of to wait on you to see whether you would vote for Cam- the proposition made on the 31st of October to England

MR THO VENAL TO MR. MERCEIR

Parts, June 12th, 1862. Sir: The conclusion which, in the opini n of the Cabinet at Washington, could not long completely modconflicts, in which the advantage has remained with the South, have not evidently changed on the whole the critical position resulting from the latest operations of It is proper here to say that during this entire adventihe Federal troops. It is, however, impossible to deny ture with Simon and his agents, my colleague, Dr. that no where in the seconded States is discouragement and Robert Vaughn, the proprietor of the Ponsylva- Union sentiment at the points occupied by the Union

The delay assigned for the resistance of the South vorable to attack than for defence will still postpone In regard to the dates given in the above statement, the end of he struggle. In consideration of the endless as I made no memoranda at the sime, I cannot be cer- prolongation of this great crisis and of the evils consequent thereupon, you will understand the constant bias

of public opinion. We do not wish to assume any other attitude than that which we have hitherto maintained; but, in assuring the Federal Government of our intentions, you may also say that we carnestly desire that the minds of the people in the United States should be opened to ideas of conciliation, which, in our estimation, are be-

coming more and more opportune. However persuaded we may be that on such a step new and cruel sacrifices would thereby be spared to the United States, and that foreign complications, unavoidably produced by an excess of suffering, would be tive of a direct advice. You are only authorized to manifest themselves and gain ground, and the interpo sition of our good offices be deemed useful, we would lend them with the greatest readiness and with the consciousness of serving all interests. LETTER OF DROUYN DE L'HUYS TO MR. MERCIER AFTER THE

REFUSAL OF PRENCH MEDIATION BY ENGLAND AND RUS-

PARIS, November 13, 1862. Sir-The proposition we made to London and to St

Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of the very best Pea Land, re our own; that even that understanding was in the pre-sent circumstances a duty of humanity, you will easily

titude from which we would never have departed had

The rumors re-echoed by the press on this occasion the house would not go into an election, and our agree- the fire of the mortar vessels could hot be sustained for | baving seemed to us calculated to deceive public opinment could not be consummated. This statement seem | a much lenger period; that the ammunition was be- ion, or at least to leave it in uncertainty about the frue ed to determine his mind in favor of the arrangement. coming scarce and difficult to supply, the vessels shaken | character of our movements, we have deemed it proper Patterson went immediately to Cameron, who was in by the constant concussion, and the men tagged out to cut short all hazardous conjectures to place before the car, and returned in a few minutes, stating that, with a continued bombardment, which had already the eyes of the world the plain terms of our proposition, although Cumston regarded the price big, he would lasted for more than four days and three nights; on confident of the approbation which the country will acpay it in order to save further trouble, and would, there—these accounts the flag officer said he had determined to | cord to our motives | We have thought that by giving open publicity to our intentions we would besides estab-lish against all contrary suppositions the triendly and thus prevent any disarran remont of the plan that might In conclusion, you ask my opinion whether you were conciliatory spirit attending the offer of our good offices, justified by results in advocating so strenuously the ad- and the respect, which, however pleasing, we would Saturday evening was then agreed upon as the time vance of the fleet, and what might and would have been have manifested for the independence of the United

DROUYN DE L'HUYS. Sipe from the "London Punch."

We have been enjoying the perusal of some late copies of the "London Punch," courteously sent to us by a friend; and, supposing that our readers would wish to know something of the present spirit of the English satirits have culled a few extracts from the . mbers be-

The number for Jan. 3d contains a cut illustrative of the birth of the New Year. Father Time having laid "Well, this ends it. I will be Senator, and you failed to make use of so formidable an adjunct to his aside his scythe and hour glass, is holding up a bouncing baby, representing "1863." Mr. Punch stands hand, turns to take another admiring 'glance at the in-

In another number, we have "The Latest from Spirit Land." 'The "shade" of Gen. Washington is represented with his back half turned to the shade of George III. who nudges the former with his cane, and asks: Mr. Washington, what do you think of your fine Republic, now, eh ?-what d'ye think, eh ? what d'ye think, eh? The Ghost of Washington replies : "Humph."-The attitudes and expression of the two figures correst the Potomac to Suffolk and Newport News. Burnside's nified and demure ; George Rex familiar and garrulo us other evidences of protracted encampment have been erectlike the "old man" personations on the stage.

graphs, and songs from Punch's contributors. We have only room for the following selections from the

Last night in walking home, a skulking vagabond address-Says he, "Pray, what's o'clock?" and, not intending any

pvo,
Full in his ugly face I let out my left, and floored him,
Observing as I did so, "My friend it's just struck one

The following is worthy of Punch: THE CROWN OF GREECE. -Since our last publication, the crown of Greece has been offered to, and refused by, the following distinguished individuals:

Mr. Spurgeon—He declines on the ground that his own congregation is larger than the population of

Mr. Gladstone-He declines on the ground that he intends to be Prime Minister of England. Mr. Blondin-He declines on the ground that it is extremely difficult to walk the narrow and dangerous

course which is marked out for the individual who will be raised to the elevated and dangerous position. Notwithstanding the good sense so often displayed by Punch, he is not free from negrophobia—in fact, few Englishmen are. We can tolerate the fanatic allusion to our labor system, whilst relishing the truthful application of his irony to the Yankees, in the following verses, selected from a poem to John Bright :

In America there are no six millions of men excluded by the Constitution from political rights; there is a free Church, a free School, a free hand, a free vote, a free career for the child of the bumblest.

John Bright's Speech at Birmingham.

And what are the six millions voters here To the four millions there denied a soul?
What the "free Church speech, school, vote hard, ca

With slavery's poison leavening the whole? Ask of that Senate, braggart but o'ercowed, Of that Executive, weak, wilful, base; Ask of that greedy lobby haunting crowd, Where blushless shows corruption's brazen face.

Ask that Exchequer, bankrupt of its coin, Those grasping hands still held out to purloin,

Ack of Fort Henry and Fort Lafayette, Ask of the Provost Marshal's voice supreme Ask of those sister States in battle set

Then turning from tois land, so sore defiled, To that which, in thy spite, is at II thy own;
Ask if my shrick is like to be more wild,
O'er this or that Perphile

O'er this or that Republic overthrown Butler in Bodily Fear-After quoting from the Times that Butler has "tasters" to prove the harmless ness of his ragouts, wears a coat of mail, etc., Punch

"How pleasing to know that the Yankee Haynau lives in continual fear for the life which he deserves to lose! But it is to be hoped that nobody will assassinate him; because, if half of the tales of his atrocities are true, his blood ought not to be shed by bullet or dagger, or cursed with complimentary poison. Butler's least it is right that the law should be -finished by that means on the person of any male factor or monster .-Judith would not have cut Holosernes's head off if she D. Porter, relating to the Confederate defence of New done away with, we will not, however, depart from the had any reasonable expectation that he would come to reverse we have always observed in taking the initia- be hanged. So, long live General Butler, in dread of assassination with the probability of the gallows looming in the distance! Butlers die many times before their deaths; so let then, and serve them right.'

The Federal Brute Tamer .- Referring to the appointthe Yankee army, Pucch says:

"When he has succeeded in putting the horses of the Lincoln will commission him to try his hand at taming Butler and the other savage brute, McNeil, if still unhanged, and the rest of the vicious beasts, of whom there are too many, in the shape of Federal officers. It must, however, be feared that no means which Mr. Rarey can employ to " gentle such ruffians will be effectual in rendering them anything like gentlemen"

Nursery Rhymes .- We conclude our selections with he following specimens of "Nursery Rhymes, which Punch says are " to be continued until every town in the kingdom has been immortalized."

There was a young lady of Stoke She never could manage a joke; At last she made one. And she thought ft such fun That she laughed till her stay-laces broke. There was a young indy of Deal, Who ate up five platefulls of yeal. A sumage and ham, And some raspherry jam, And said "I have made a good meal."

harged 374 cents per square for each insertion after. No advertisement, reflecting upon private an, under ANY GIBCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 18th, 1863. The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the Senate bill authorizing the issue of bonds for funding treesury notes. The third section of the act provides that bonds bill was further considered until adjournment.

Nothing of importance was done in the House, in open

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 18th, 1863. Northern dates to the 16th inst. have been received .-Sir Robert Peel had been speaking on the American question. He expressed the hope that the States would ulti-

mately become separate and independent of each other .-He condemned the odious and abominable proclamation of Lincoln, which emancipated the slaves in the rebel States. On'y rumors of a contingent recognition by Napoleon are entilated by the London press. The Manchester Guardian hears of a difficulty between the British Government and the Cabineta t Washington,

relative to the seigure of British vessels in the Bahamas.

The London Times says: Perhaps at no time during the war has fortune declared so decidedly against the North over the whole area of military operations. Northern war news is unimportant. Orders have been issued prohibiting the circulation of newspapers in the

Valendigham, in a speech at Newark, said that seventyfive out of every hundred at the Northwest were in favor of a cessation of hostilities, and the commencement of the experiment of restoring the Union by Constitutional and peaceful measures. Towards the close of his speech,

he asked, "Will you send your sons to the battle field?" Overwhelming cries of NO, never!! Gold, in New York, closed at 1564.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 19th, 1863. In the Senate to-day the House resolution of thanks to General Magruder, and the officers and men of his command, for the achievment at Galveston, was unanimously concurred in. The House bill refunding to Alabama the on tip-toe inspecting the new comer through his eye amount of war tax over paid was passed. The exemption glass-a benignant smile illumining his countenance, as bill was turther considered. Henry's substitute for the he remarks: "Ha! a very fine baby indeed; but if second section was a greed to. It exempts one person on I'm to be god f ather I hope he won't kick up such a each farm or plantation, the sole property of a minor, perrow as the last one did." The tableau is rendered com- sons of unsound mind. feme sole or person absent from home plete by an old nurse, in the rear of Mr. Punch, who, in the military or naval service of the Confederacy. on in the act of leaving with a waiter and tea-pot in her | which there are twenty or more slaves, etc. Pending the

further consideration of the bill the Senate adjourned. The House passed the bill to prevent fraud in the quartermaster's and commissary's departments. The consideration of the currency question was resumed in secret session.

THE YANKEE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 19, 1863.

It has been ascertained that about twenty-five or thirty thousand Yankee troops have been sent from the army of ed. Five steam transports are, however, kept in readiness

FOREIGN NEWS.

The New York Herald of the 16th inst. says that the Illinois Legislature has passed strong revolutionary resolutions, chiefly made up of violent democrats, against President Lincoln's administration, and of propositions for an armistions were pending in the Indiana Legislature.

President Davis' message has excited much attention in England. The Post, Palmerston's organ, commends its ability, acknowledges the right or secession, and promises the recognition of the South at a future day.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald says that prominent Republicans have been heard to announce themselves in favor of peace upon any terms. The expression of such sentiments caused quite a commotion among the politicians at Washington. The report of the committee on Territories shows that

the Mormons are openly inimical to the government of the The Indian bureau has received information that the

Souix and Pawnees have made a treaty of peace with the Government. The Potish insurrection has been suppressed.

News from Mexico indicates that the French are making but little progress.

FROM CHARLERTON. CHARLESTON, Feb. 19, 1863. The French War Steamer Milan arrived here to day, and now lies anchored with the British Steamer Petrel within

the harbor. CAPTURE OF THE FEDERAL STEAMER QUEEN OF

THE WEST. PORT HUDSON, Feb. 17th, 1863. Captain Carnon, from Red River, brings information of the capture of the Federal Steamer Queen of the Wes: at Gordon's landing, Fort Taylor, on Red River. The Queen of the West captured the Confederate transport Era, num ber five, and forced her pilot, John Burk-, to take the whee!, and ordered him to take the Gunboat to our batteries. Burke feigned fear, but finally took the wheel under a Yankee guard. Upon nearing the batteries he told the Yankees they were fifteen miles below them, immediately putting her close in, when she received a shot which broke her steam pipe and disabling the boat. The Yankees being perfectly unprepared for the fight, and suspecting no danger, Burke jumped overboard and swam ashore. The boat drifted to the opposite shore, when her crew made their escape, with the exception of eighteen, who fell into our hands. The crew-subsequently got aboard the Yankee boat Desoto, and with two hundred stolen negroes, effected their escape .-The Queen of the West is now in the possession of the Confederates, and will be towed to a place of safety for repairs. It is reported that the Yankee gunboat Indianola has

gone up Red River to re-capture her. The conduct of Burke excites the highest encomiums. Later intelligence states that the C. S. Steamer Webb closely pursued and recaptured the Era. The Era is disabled in one wheel. The Queen of the West was but slightly injured and will soon be in fighting trim under Confederate

circulation should be arrested by a legal ligature; at | was burned by the Federals to prevent her falling into the hands of the Confederates.

> FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE FEDERAL RAM QUEEN OF THE WEST. PORT HUDSON, LA., Feb. 18th, 1863.

The Alexandria Democrat, Extra, has been received. It contains the official report of the capture of the Queen of the West, from Capt. J. Kelso, commanding the fortifica tions on Hed River. He says that two gunboats made their ment of Mr. Rarey, as "Commissioner of Horses" in appearance in front of this position at five o'clock last evening. After a brief caunonade the leading gunboa-Queen of the West struck her colors immediately. I or Army of the Potomac to rights, perhaps Abraham | dered Capt. Hutton, of the Crescent artillery, and Lieut. De Leahuntz to go aboard and demand the surrender .-These officers report but thirteen of the officers and crew on board, the others having escaped under cover of the

The visible results of the capture consist in one thirty two pounder rifle Parrot gun, one twenty-four pounder. three twelve pounders, and one ditto slightly damaged, besides a large supply of ordnance stores, a large supply of quinine, 5 cases amputating instruments, clothing, flour, bacon, beef, pork, hard bread, and other stores in propor

The Democrat says that the victory was complete, grand and decided, and we are ready to capture all such crafts as Vicksburg allows to pass

In Fayetteville, on the 13th inst., at 34 o'clock, Col. THOMAS WADDILL, in the 55th year of his age. He leaves a wife, children, and a large circle of relatives to mourn his loss. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1863.

THERE would seem to be some hitch in the Yankee arrangements for an attack upon Charleston and Savan- lie policy we selve from mentioning the names and class nab. Either Foster and Hunter refuse to co-operate, of vessels arriving here, we will be sure to find them or the iron-clads are unmanageable, or comething else mentioned in the papers of other ports, or, perhaps, flour is wrong or out of order. The impression now is that ishing in the "correspondence" of some of our interior no immediate attack need be looked for in Charleston, papers in this State And in truth, although our avoid-

like an unprofitable job. His backing and filling, been from the first in accordance with what we knew Was a navar forest that our hearts ha marching and counter-marching in North Carolina evidently yielded no fruits at all equal to the money and this point, we never could see much use in it. for with time expended; and the transfer of the force to another their spice at Nassau, Havana, Cardenas, and Bermufield appears to have been even more barren of results. ds, the Lincolnites know every vessel that is destined we FOSTER is said to have gone off in disgust, and HUNTER for this port or Charleston, and we do not believe that has returned like a deg to his vomit and is now busy a single steamer has come in here of which they are Has our love all died out? Have its alters grown cold? dr.lling his negro recruits.

is a second Sevastopol, and that Savannah is not far and opportunity enabled them to get out. behind it; and upon the whole they do not quite like the locks of things around these cities and will probacomplete and their iron-clad flotilla more numerous.

Lincolnite leaders to make a sudden dash upon Wil- and Philadelphia. mington in the hope of catching us unprepared or de- And these vessels seem to come in and go out with as in the event of their making it is still more so.

made no movement since the battle of Murfreesboro' and now occupies virtually the same ground that it did flag has yet been displayed in a Confederate port. the week after that event.

For some cause, best known to himself, the wiley and usually active Ross GRANZ, also remains inactive. Either he wants supplies, or he awaits reinforcements, or the roads are out of order, or his transportation is defective, or his cavalry is not sufficiently numerous to stronger every day. protect his flanks. Any or all of these causes may operate to prevent his movement. At any rate he don't before we have another fight here. move, and probably will not for some time, especially with the muraurs of disaffection in his rear, arising from Kentucky and even from beyond the Ohio.

How mary men of Rosecranz's army will go out in May and June, we are not aware. Some thousands perhaps, and they among the best fighters he has with him; but that he cannot get more men from the Northwest, will require some more proof to convince us than anything we have yet seen or heard from that quarter. Politics—the struggle for party power, has quite as much to do with the so-called peace-party at the North. as has any feeling of justice to the South, or any love of beace for its own sake.

Rosechanz is a Northwestern man and knows about as much in regard to the feelings of that found out a few things. section as any other, and there is hardly a man in or out of the army more bitterly rancourous than he is .way of preparations for carrying on hostilities against us on even a more gigantic scale than ever before.

The proposed Peace Convention at Frankfort, Ky., will hardly amount to much at present. Sounding looks of things. They are like the man that was stung | Will ne'er fogret thy lessons taught-but always think of generalities—empty invitations to the South to "come by a bung—they are what you might call "demorali back!" etc., will effect little or nothing. Bragg's army zed," and will hardly venture upon Charleston. is said to be fuller in numbers and better in trim than We are pleased to know that General Beauregard exat any former period. A blow struck at Rose- presses the fullest confidence of success. He believes GRANZ, a fresh deleat of the enemy at Vicksburg the city to be impregnable. This assurance we know or Port Hudson, a decisive repulse at Charleston, he gave to a gentleman of high standing, through whom a sound thrashing inflicted upon Fighting Joe we got it, and we rely very largely upon Gen. Beaure- travel of thirty-six hours from Wilmington, and as I think HOOKER might and would tend to add considerable gard's skill-implicitly upon his saying nothing that be force to the current beginning to set in favour of peace; does not believe. but it will take these things to do it; and even an arficulties in the way of a definitive treaty of peace. The shorn. question of boundaries - the possession of seaports, etc., etc., would all have to be settled upon some ground the basis of which would not be easy to arrive at.

too much upon the movements West of the Ohio. They still sits steadily against us, and in favour of " a vigorous prosecution of the war." True enough, there must be in all hearts a sincere longing for peace. That existe at the South as well as at the North, but that does not make peace, while the objects of the war still remain to be fought over, and people on both sides are determined to fight over them.

have been endured on that day.

done to distinguish himself in any way. They have ality. no prestige of success, and no reputation for ability, whereas the case is very different with General BEAU-REGARD, who has both; whose name is a tower of

GREER, at Telegraph Office.

the associate, have bought shad, and we like to eat shad, but thad is shad now a-days. That is, they must be shad, if the price is any indication of their being shad. Five dollars for two ordinary female shad, looks a little too much like a disposition to extortion on a person's bring down prices to a living rate, then how we would *mack our lips, about half-past six o'clock some morning, after a good night's rest. Would'nt we grow fatfor one day at least !! We think we might afford to be in a good humor all one day. We think we could guarantee that much, if we could only get a pair of shad at a reasonable price, more particularly as it is Lent season. this we are not certain .- Daily Journal, 23d.

FOUND DROWNED .- On Sunday forenoon in the North East River about nine miles from town, the body of a negro man was discovered by some soldiers stationed in the neighborhood. The body had evidently been in the water for some considerable time and was much decomposed. He had apparently attempted to swim the river as his clothes were tied in a bundle and fastened to his shoulders with a string. His jacket and pants were both striped, and in the pockets were for the daily paper. two small pocket-books and some severty five cents in

THE EFFICIENT BLOCKADE .- We avoid, as a general ule, any reference to the movements or position of our troops in this State, as well as to the location and character of our works. Even when vessels run the blackade we feel that perhaps the less said the better, though in fact this last precaution on our part is nearly useless and wholly ineffective, for if, from considerations of aub-This whole affair of Foster's does look very much ance of mentioning the name, of blockade-rupners has not fully aware. Speed and opportunity alone saved Then mature must teach us the strength of the chain The enemy has suddenly discovered that Charleston them. Not ignorance on the part of the enemy. Speed That her petulan children would sever in twain.

With these remarks we preface our acknowledgments to the Lincoln blockaders, for the great pains they have bly defer their attack until their preparations are more taken to develope the foreign trade of the port of Wilmington. They have been the means of enabling us to In the meantime it would not be amiss for us here to see some of the swiftest iron steamers that can be built keen our eyes open, for failing in the design against on the Clyde, a class of vessel we could never have seen Charleston, the devil might put it into the heads of the while we kept on our trade with New York, Boston As the torrents that rush from the mountains of snow

nuded of troops to repel them. That they will make much certainty as though Uncle Abraham's blockade the attempt at once is very doubtful, while their success was not in existence. It may be an effective blockade, but it seems to be only effective against salt schoopers O, Caroline, Caroline, child of the sun and corn-crackers. The "Union Jack" and the "Red GENERAL BRAGG'S army in Tennessee is reported to Cross of St. George" is now quite familiar to our peobe in excellent health, spirits and discipline. It has ple. It is a little strange that with Cuba and Martinique convenient not a single Spanish or French

> From the West. A friend writing us from the camp near Shelbyville.

Tenn., under date of Feb. 18th says : Our army is in fine health an I spirits-stronger than we were before the fight at Murfreesboro,' and getting

Everthing is quiet in front to-day. It may be weeks

General Johnston is with us.

Catching a Tartar. Our Lincolnite friends kept browsing around through this State, threatening an advance upon Wilmington by land and water, and even made a feint of a land adappointment of our Generals; for we suppose it is no revelation of military secrets to say now that, if FOSTER and his army had attempted an advance as proposed. To deal destruction on our land, and wipe us from the they would have been the worst used up Yankees of And portion out among the meelves, the land that gave us

whom history affords any record. mington but meant Charleston, especially after they

Well, they sailed out from Beaufort Harbor, North That victory unto our cause may speedily be given Carolina, and they sailed into Beaufort Harbor, South In fact, though there has been a good deal of talking Carolina, and it was definitely understood that they And show the world the Lord can give the battle to the about peace there has been a great deal of doing in the | would swallow Charleston upon sight, immediately, as one might say, or perhaps sooner.

They have looked into Charleston-we suppose they

The enemy, if he comes to attack Charleston, will missice, if agreed to, would only reveal the gigantic dif- catch a tartar. He will come after wool and go back

> veracity between M. MERCIER, the French Minister, and WM. H. SEWARD, LINCOLN'S Secretary of State.

We give the whole matter to-day so that cur readers may judge for themselves. It looks very much like Our brigade, consisting of the 8th, 3tst, 5tst and 6tst Regiments is under the command of General Clingman, who SEWARD gave MERCIER the lie, or insignated that he was a fool. We don't see that we have much interest good.

This humbug of re-construction has cost untold millions of treasure and hundreds of thousands of lives-But for this dream the war would perhaps never have been initiated. It certainly never could have been THE 22nd of February has come and gone without prosecuted as it has been. Men like VALLANDIGHAM, the threatened attack upon Charleston. The enemy RICHARDSON and others-good men too-have talked, has got pious lately, and his attacks are not often made and now talk, re-construction, and some of them have upon Sunday. Somehow most of his heaviest defeats gone into the war and fought for re-construction ;they would keep regarding it as possible, and even a Neither FOSTER'S army from this State, nor the thing desired by the people of the seceded States. But troops already in South Carolina under HUNTER, are at for that dream of the possibility of re-construction all equal to the Confederates opposed to them, nor can Northern Democrats would not have swelled the ranks they have the same confidence in their leaders. We do of Lincoln's army, nor would foreign nations have not know anything that either Foster or Hunter has withheld their recognition of our independent nation- cently appointed in Portsmouth to urge Robert Butt,

This dream is pretty much dreamed out, and it only requires the world to be fully awake to the facts of the case, as they really exist, to bring about a very early Segar or Cowper, promptly sent the following response, strength alike for the assurance it gives that the best cessation of hostilities. Let this ignis fatuis of re- which our correspondent informs us was copied from the use will be made of the means at his command, as for construction only cease to mislead the meatal vision of original the confidence and enthusiasm with which it inspires the the world, and all that will remain to be done will be the settlement of boundaries, mutual compensations, etc.

JOHN VAN BUREN, "Prince John" as he used to be TOILET SOAP.—The associate acknowledges the re-scalled, made himself very conspicuous a few months since ceipt of some Toilet Soap made by Mrs. GREER, of Wil- by his opposition to Lincoln and Lincolnism—defied the mington. It has a pleasant flavor and washes well. We Provost Marshal and courted arrest. John seemed to presume Mrs. G. has some for sale. Enquire of Mr. bave gone on a grand rampage; so much so, indeed country, when such an invitation would have been rethat a report reached here, via Newbern, that JOHN eeived with some consideration, but now things are very had been arrested by the Lincolnites and rescued by a Shad.—We'll we have seen shad. We have ate shad, mob. Well, now, John has taken up the business of a district. In my humble opinion, gentlemen, any indiand now we have the pleasure of looking at shad. We, re-constructionist, and has turned himself into a perfect vidual who would suffer his name to be used in this conapostle of the "vigorous prosecution" policy-all for nec ion, and under existing circumstances, would dis-

re-construction. Nothing can tend to prolong this war so much as anything that gives even the least countenance to the idea that re-construction is possible, desirable, or could ke pockets. That is according to our notion. We really submitted to by the South. Any divisions among ourwish the finny tribe would take it into their heads to selves, any looking back to the flesh pots of the Feder-capital of the country. No, gentlemen, I will leave come up the river a little faster and glut the market and al Egypt, must have this tendency; and, of course be the this position to some one who is more anxious to act means of doing har m and ought therefore, to be avoid the traitor, and have his name written high upon the ed by all fair and proper means.

THERE has been some pretty heavy firing this morning to the seaward, supposed to be the blockaders shooting at a small scheoner aground near the bar. But of

THE recent capture of the Yankee steamer Queen of the West, in the Red River, is one of the most cheering events which have taken place recently. It goes to doubt if any strangers ever won more of kindly sympaconfirm the belief that the terror of the gan-boats is at thies and good will. Engaged in enterprises that have three wounded, (8) eight missing. In Shaw's there were naturally brought out the bold points of their characteristics. In Shaw's there were naturally brought out the bold points of their characteristics. an end, and that not only can they be resisted but they can be attacked and carried by a determined records can be attacked and carried by a determined people.

THE Charleston Courier announces that after the 1st e i March next, its rates will be raised to \$12 a year

money.

D. S. Sanders, Esq., held an inquest over the body. The jury came to the conclusion that the negro was accidentally drowned.

Edward Whiteg my be easily accomplished on a dark pight.

The glar of the famous orator.

The glar of the conclusion, I take pleasure in saying that the officient of the famous orator.

The conclusion of the conclusion, I take pleasure in saying that the officient of the famous orator.

The glar of the conclusion, I take pleasure in saying that the officient of the famous orator.

The conclusion of the conclusion, I take pleasure in saying that the officient of the famous orator.

The conclusion of the famous orator.

The conclusion of the conclusion of the conclusion of the conclusion

Two English steamers, the Douro and the Granite City, with full cargoes, arrived this morning in a Confederate port .- Daily Journal, yesterday.

Quirs Postical.-Our small Domestatic friend for has been making poetry and sponting it in the U. S. House of Representatives. It is not so badly done either Read it :

She has gime-she has left us in pass on and pride-Our storing browed sister, so long at our side. She has torn her own star from our firmament'

From the fountain of blocd with the river of flame !

have scowled when you utter some turbulent threa!

They may fight till the buzzards are gorged with their Fill the harvest grows black as it rots in the so l, Till the wolves and the catamounts droop from their A : 4 the shark tra.ks the pirate, the lord of the waves.

Their fortunes mut flow in one channel at last : Roll mingled in peace through the valley below.

In vain is the strife! When its fury is past.

Our Union is river, lake, ocean and sky : Man brenks not the medal when God outs the die? Though derkened with sulphur, though cloven with stee The blue arch will brighten, the waters will heal.

The star flowering bauner must never be furled. For its blessoms of light are the hope of the world Ao ther, our rash sister! afar and aloof,

There are battles with fate that can never be wen!

Bun wild in the sunshine away from our roof But when your heart sches, and your feet have grown sore, Reracaber the pathway that leads to our door!

TO MY WIFE.

WRITTEN BY A PRIVATE IN CO., """, 40TH REG. N. C TROOPS Blizabeth, my own dear wife, though I am far from thee, And war, wi hall its borrid strife, is raging flerce and free My thoughts from thee, are never turned, my babes are not So will my mind forever be, no matter where's my lot; Is heat or cold, through rain or shine, thy name, a star

To gu de me to the babes I love, and home again, and free. But now my dear, my country calls, the tyrant's slaves are

vance, which proved to be only a feint, to the great dis-'Till reason's gone, her throne's o'erturned, and they raving mad

However, as we believe we suggested in our paper, Thy prayers, Elizabeth, we want, and all true wives like it appeared quite likely that, after all, they said Wil- With Southern hearts, now to our God, their prayers rise Our children's prayers must also rise, to God, who is in

> Then shall the land be free from these who our destruction Weak.

My dearest wife unto thy care my darlings I confide, provide have had a lalloon—and somehow they don't like the Teach them to wership Him alone, their young hearts pure Who led them to the God of love, that rules above the sky,

And raising their minds up to that thought-that souls will rever die. Fort S., Philip, 18th February, 1863.

Por the Journal CAMP GIST REG'T N. C. T., NEAR CHARLESTON. Mesers. Educas: - I have now a few hours leisure after a our friends at nome would like to hear of us and from us, have concluded to drop you a few lines. I have concluded to drop you a few lines.

When we left Wilmington, on the 17th, it rained and it kept raining all the time we were on the railroad. How

ever we tried to pass the time as pleasantly as we could.

The day after our arrival we came out to our present camp which is a mile from Charleston. We are again without tents, but the weather comparatively pleasant. As you are aware, our regiment is under the command of A GOOD deal has been said in reference to the issue of Col. Radeliffe. It is now some two hundred stronger than it was some months past. Governor Vance's proclamation has brought in a great many stragglers, desert rs or other abrentees that never would have otherwise come in Governor Varce's proclamation has worked remarkably well. is in time health, and appears to enjoy the confidence of his men in the fullest degree. The general health of camp is

in the matter one way or the other, since MERCIER here, nor would it be proper for the to do so, but 1 do know that the impression prevails that there will be enough to give the Yankees a warm reception should they conclude down, and to make no reply to the enemy's fire, and not

The New York World states that Lincoln has determined apon calling McCielian to the command of the army.— Upon the announcement being made there was a great flurry. Chare at once threatened to resign, as did also the rest of the radical members of the Cabinet. For this and other reasons, Lincoln was induced to make no changes for the present. Within two weeks, however, it is said, there is scarcel, a doubt that the command of the army will be again tendered the "Young Napoleon" The World says "The appointment of Gereral Hooker to the command of the Asmy of the Potomac is merely temporary. It was mace against the judgment of the President, and even of the Fecretary of War. His soldierly qualities are not daubted, but his ability to handle such an immense body of

A correspondent informs us that a committee was re ed himself famous for his kindness during the prevalence of the yellow fever, to become a candidate for Congress to represent that district. The negro, more loyal thad

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 22, 1862. To John Council, John O. Lawrence, Nicholas Butler and others, committee :

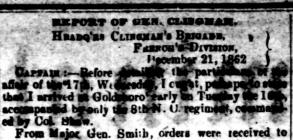
GENTS: Accept my grateful acknowledgments for your flattering invitation to become a candidate to represent the district in the 37th Congress of the United There was a day in the history of our once glorious

different, and to accept such a position when I know, i grace himself, and show but little respect for his friends of the district who are beyond the lines of the United States government, fighting for our very existence. I must decline your invitation to become a candidate to be voted for hy ballot for a seat in a Congress which knows no law axcept the higher law, and every day enpage of infamy, than one who has ever borne within his bosom the true motto of his mother Stare-" Down with the tyrant.'

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, Your obedient, humble servant,

ROBERT BUTT.

ENGLISH OFFICERS.—Since the commencement of this war the port of Charleston has frequently been visited by English officers, and in the associations that er below two thousand men. The loss was in Marshall's have taken place between them and our citizens, we regiment (11) eleven killed, (58) firty-eight wounded, proved an open sesame to the most agreeable relations. cisely. We have learned that British officers are not all types of the hauteur and coldness that is said to characterize the British people; and that as we see them in the for this we should have the satisfaction of knowing that cabins of their vessels, so we see them as they are at we had with vastly inferior force, driven the enemy from for publication, vis: The Life of John Newland Maffit, home, sociable, unrestrained, refined, dignified, brave, a strong position, and obliged his whole army to retreat the eccentric and celebrated pulpit orator whose career



pass to the south side of Neuse river and take a posttion intermediate between Goldsboro' and Dudley's Depot, on the line of the rail road I selected a point where the rail road is crossed by the road from White Hall, along which the enemy were expected to approach and which is about one mile and a half south of the rail road bridge. During the day I was r inforced by the 51st N. C. regiment of my brigade, commanded by Lieut. Col. Allen, just up from Wilmington. In the ocurse of the night following, the 52d N. C regiment, of Pettigrew's bri ade, commanded by Col. Marshall, arrived with orders to report to me, but to be held in reserve in the rear of the other two regiments.

On the morning the 17th, being informed by one of Gen. Smith's staff, that he desired particularly to hear from me. I returned with him on the locomotive to Goldsboro', and was instructed by Gen. Smith to report to Gen. Evans, and with my brigade to accompany him in making a reconnoissance in force, to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy. Within a few moments after receiving this order, a dispatch was placed in my bands from my Adjutant General, stating that the enemy were reported by our scouts as being in three miles of my position. This was read to Gen. Evans while he was in the presence of Gen. Smith, and he at lina. once ordered me to go or and fight the enemy, saying that he would follow with his brigade to support me.

On returning to my command, I found that the enemy, in heavy force, both of infantry and artillery, were him for their relief and protection will be done advancing from the South ast across the open fields. and also from the South along the line of the railroad. while their cavalry were seen approaching along the county road, which passed in my rear. It ought to be stated that the county bridge is about one half mile above that of the railroad, and that the road crossing was pearly parallel with the railroad. Between the two is a swamp, but infantry can pass along the bank of the river without much difficulty, and a mile and a half from the river the two roads are connected by a cross road through a plantation.

It being impossible with only three regiments to hold both the bridges, and at the same time fight a large army, Col. Marshall with the 52d regiment was stationed in front of the railroad bridge, and Col Shaw with the 8th, supported by a section of Starr's battery, was placed in the field in front of the county bridge, while Col. Allen, with the 51st, was between the two

to support either in case of need. The enemy soon opened heavily both with cannon and musketry against Col. Marshall, evidently with a view of reaching the railroad bridge. I carried, therefore, the 51st regiment to his support, and placed it on his right flank. So heavy, however, was the fire from the large force of the enemy that these regiments were broken and fell back. They were soon rallied and taken back to their position.

The increasing velleys of musketry, and the rapid falling of shells from the numerous batteries of the enemy in spite of all my efforts to keep them longer in poition, caused them to give way a second time. It being obvious indeed that so small a force could not long maintain a contest against such heavy odds, they were formed in the rear, and carried back in good order to the county bridge, and with the force stationed there re-crossed the river.

To defend the bridge, the two guns of Sterr's battery under the command of Lieut. Fuller, were placed near it, and Col. Marshall's regiment lined the river to brave men who are in the field to sustain untarnished bank below, and Col. Allen occupied it above, while the honor of our State, while others conspire at home, Col. Shaw's was placed as a reserve in the rear.

For the defence of the railroad there was in position on the North si le of the river Col. Pool's battalion with several pieces of artillery. After the above stated dispositions had been made, possibly about an hour later one of General Evans' staff informed me at the county bridge that he desired to see me. On my going back to the field where he was posted, he told me that come to the rescue of an imperiled and suffering nation. it was all important to hold the county bridge, and that I must do it. I replied that the dispositions made I the defences of the railroad bridge, he declared that all flicting views. was secure there, but renewed his order to me to hala

Not long after my return to it, I was informed that the railroa i tridge was on fire. After it was burned will allow it. the cannonade of the everny ceased. At a later period, Gen. Evans egain sent for me, and on my going back together to his station he ordered me to advance across the bridge with my entire command, and attack the rnemy,

The 61st N. C. regiment of my brigane in charge of Leut. Col Devane, having by this time arrived, it; with missara department. the three a ready under my command, and the two field nièces above mentioned, were moved across the river. skirmishers were thrown forward in all dirictions, and the energy were found to be nested from the river for a mile and a half, along the rail road in line of battle, but well protected by the high embankment of the road in front of them. The regiments of Shaw and Devane, and the two guns were moved along the county road, while I carried as rapidly as possible the regiments of Marshall and Allen down the river bank, and placed them in line withto less than three hundred vards of the enemy's right, but in a position where they were pretty well protected from the artillery. They were instructed to lie attempt to pass across the open field between them and the enemy until they should bear our attack on the right. As soon, however, as that occurred, they were ordered to rise, and with a shout to move forward at a rup, and carry if practicable the embankment behind which the enemy were posted. Rejoining the other two regiments, I led them along the county road, and from it by the cross road, through open fields, aginst the enemy's left wing. I then formed them in line of battle, the right of Col. Shaw renting on the cross road, while his left and Devane's extended towards the enemy's

O. e of the field pieces, unfortunately from the giving away of a bridge, fell into a ditch and was not gotten out in time to take part in the action. The other piece moved along the road on the right of our line, and was itself protected on its right flank by skirmishers who covered the ground for several hundred yards. Before we reached the railro d, however, the enemy abandoned it, and we occupied it without a struggle.

The two regiments stationed near the river linewise udvanced to it without loss, and, as I subsequently learned, Gen. Evans' brigade soon filled up the centre. After retreating from this position the enemy occupied a higher field in our front with a large number of cannon, and heavy bodies of infantry drawn up in two ines with an interval of one or two hundred yards between them.

As soon as Lieut. Fuller opened on them with his gun, their artillery which had previously directed its fire against our left, where the regiments of Mashall and Allen were stationed, was shifted, and its concentrated volleys were poured upon our right. Their position approached within four hundred yards there, while from our left it was more than a half mile distant. With wonder that they did not succeed in disabling a single ed greatly from exposure to cold. They say if this

Notwithstanding the disparity of force and the loss of several of his men, Lieut. Fuller with the greatest to the contest. During the evening the regiments of Cols. Marshall

ed, made a charge against the enemy's position on the Yankee taskmaster. - Savannah Sun. hill. They advanced most courageously, but were repulsed by heavy showers of grape and musketry. As they had to move across an open space of a thousand Chief Engineer, wrote to Gen. Bragg concerning a yards, swept by heavy batteries, supported by large missing link in the connection of the Alabama and Tenmasses of infantry, it was barely possible that they could carry such a position. Their prompt and daring attempt furnished the highest evidence of their courage

ade, and bringing up the rear.

The entire force at my disposition that day was rath-(10) ten missing. In Allen's (6) six killed, (43) forty-I cannot give the casualities of Fuller's section pre I learn that the loss in the two first named regiments

occurred mainly in the charge above referred to. But

L CLINGMAN. don as strong a position as the art of the engineer could have made, and fied with his large army towards the coast.

We are glad to learn that Gen. D. H. Hill passed down on Tuerday to resime the command that has been tendered him in North Carolina, with the head quarters at Goldsboro'. We have had vastly too much strategy, to much science and too much ditch ing and digging in North Carolina. Had we had less of these and more fighting, things might have been better than at present, and as Gen. Hill has established a reputation for being one of the best fighting men in he service we may expect a change in management if not a " change in base" in North Carolina. not expect any advance from Newborn for some time to come, but the small force of Yankees at this place will have to make occasional raids to keep themselves employed and to keep our people alarmed and excited.

A New Commander.

These raids we hope in future will be confined to a very small circle around Newbern, and that if they attempt any extensive depredations they will be promptly met and whipped back. If this is not to be done sue—after a calm and dispassionate interchatge. we can see no use in keeping any force in North Caro-

There can be no doubt, we think, but Gen. Hill is or soon will be in command below, and we can promise the respic of the State that whatever cambe done by Raleigh Progress, 21st inst.

The New Jersey Peace Brechuttons In the Chronicle we find the following telegram,

dated Trenton, New Jersey, Feb. 11th : A number of resolutions were offered in the o-day relative to war and peace propositions. A remonstrance was received from Bargen & Co., against Holeman's peace resolutions. Mr. D Smith effered re- fair name and character of our beloved State. solutions of a peace character, reiterating in substance, misrule, the reckless extravagance, and parts he resolution of Senator Randolph and a resolution providing that T. Ranson, Jacob R Wortenby, A. Frowning, Henry W. Green, John S. Dardy, and Moses the future; but no sooner were they installed Bigelow, be at d are hereby appointed commissioners to than they assumed to them elves the party proceed to Richmond to ascertain whether the States now in arms against the United States Government will consent to reaffirm their adhesion to the Union, and it consent to reaffirm their adhesion to the Union, and it constitution, and it constitution is constitution. under one United States Government can be restored between them and other States; that we invite the co-operation of our eister States in the fraternal mission here- zan intelerance and tyranoy which have marked the by created; that the President of the United States be of the present deminant faction in this State, signal is borothy represented to turnish to said Commission. and is bereby requested to turnish to said Commissioners necessary safeguards to enable them to proceed in one should be directed towards saving his co security upon their journey; that while relying on no of squabbling over the speils of office. temporary expedient, and no political combinations, we feel that we are bound to the Union by strong ties, and will cheerfully share its fate and future, ready to per- of every patriot; and we do therefore proteform our appropriate parts in its preservation when-rathless warfare waged by the dominant faever or whatever occasions may call; we regard the men for honest difference of opinion, entertained men who are embarrassing the Government and dismen who are embarrassing the Government and dis-couraging our soldiers as the most skillful architects of and efficient discharge of duty, have won the ruin the world has ever produced, who proclaim that dence, and whose services the State especially the great experiment of a representative Government has failed.

Third. That asian act of justice to our lead who have died on the side of law and liberty, and as a duty we owe hope that they are to profit by our dissensions. we appoint Gen. Winfield Scott, Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, and Henry Greene, Chancellor of New Jersey, commissioners to proceed to Washington with instructions to urge moon the President of the United States sleepless vigilance and determination to put down and crush out this rebellion against the Constitution and the Union, and, if need be, to call upon the people to ern people have chosen for themselves.

A caucus is now holding to agree what policy shall be adopted in the midst of these con-WAR PHRASES."- Josh Billings, a correspondent of

one of the Yankee papers, takes a logikal vd of war frazes:

'On to Richmord' this is to sa, if the kussed rebels ble—that to yield to the enemy now, and make term "Parallel lines" are them kind of lines that never kum most sacred pledges and obligations, would be not or gether ven submission to tyranny, but would be casting odi

to eve y three privates. Online the dogs of war;" but muzzle the darn critters; cries from the ground for vengeance on our oppressor if you don't somebody will get hurt. War of extermination -this fraze belongs to tha kom-

arma tu keep our fellars from pitchin' into the enema frunt " Kere Gard "-this is a gard the hay to keep our fellers. when the are surrounded, from pitchin' into the enema back wards.

feck subjeckshungur fellers are under.
"Militara strataga"—trying to reduce a swamp by etchin the bilyous fever out of it.
"Pickets"—these are chaps th turbaker of the enema, and tu see if the kussed rebels has

The expected attack on Charleston and Savannah has brought forth the following patriotic appeal: To the Israelltes of Macon.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The appeal of the heroic Beauregard points out too clearly the duty of every patriotic citizen, able to bear arms in this crisis, to leave a doubt upon any cand d mind. I call apon you, as you love the country of your adoption, and are willing to hurl back in the 'each of those who make them, the urgener | sources for expelling the enemy from her cus aspersions upon the citizens of the South of our race and lineage, to join with me in securing for the defence of our sister city of Savannah a strong and gallant in operation, as Daving been indispensably necessar delegation of the Israelites of Macon. Let us gather our time of its rassage, to save our country from subjarms and munitions—prepare our provisions, and report as soon as possible for duty. Let all who will go, leave their names at my place of business forthwith. The occasion is urgent—the detention at Savannah will probably be brief. In a few days the beaten and discom own preservation—that its operation has been succe fited enemy will draw off and abandon the assault upon our coast as horeless, or have whelmed our cities in the conscription law unpopular and distateful ruin and desolation, and planted a permanent army of ple, can do no good but are calculated to do much occupation upon our soil. Awake, then, and devote a few days to the service of the country. You that have substitutes in the field, can now wipe away the reproach of campaigning alone by proxy and without material sacrifice to yourselves, prove your own disposition to stand by the land of your adoption in her trials and do our whole duty in this great emergency.

E. ISAACS. dangers. I beg you to come forward at once and let us

Macon, Feb 19, 1863.

LO THE POOR AFRICAN.—The Mississippian says gentleman from Holly Springs, Miss., says that over one thousand negroes that had been carried off by the Yankee troops, have ran away from the Yankees and returned to their homes and masters. They represent that their treatment by the Yankee was horrible. They the large number of pieces they had in play, it is a were badly clothed, worse fed, worked hard, and suffer-Yankee freedom they do not want any of it.

Hunter, at Port Royal, has ordered a general scription of the negre captives and runaways in his disgallantry, continued to reply until darkness put an end trict, which extends from Port Royal to Florida, with view of placing the unlucky darkies in the front of to rebuke the faction now in power, for their unless battle to shield his Yankee troops from the Confederand Allen, by Gen. Evans' order, as I have since learn- ate bullets. Sambo is getting bard usage from his

> AN IMPORTANT CONNECTION .- George Wadsworth. nessee Rivers Railroad :

A few months, with all the facilities that can be between the railroads of the Northeast and Southwest of the Confederacy. There is no heavy work upon the entire army, and soon after we re-crossed the river, the troops under my command following Gen. Evans' brig. thrown upon the line, would complete the work from troops under my command following Gen. Evans' brigmiles of road, it being chiefly light embankment.

By the 22d of this month we want 500 hands upon

the work, and by the 23d of June next you with your staff will be able to make a thorough trip, almost without a change of cars, from New Orleans-yes, New Orleans to Richmond, in sixty hours. From New Orleans to Richmond by way of Jacksonville and Rome, is 1200 miles; by way of Mont-

gomery and Kinston, 1440, and by Augusta and Wilmington, 1480 miles. The Richmond Whig says that a new work is ready

all ri hiful and patriotic messures looking to option, extravegance and party tyranny pant fection in this State; and who are for our resources, the better to enable us to clothe, and support the families of the galla who are fighting our battles—was held in the Hall of the Capitol, on Thursday night, Feb. 1863. J. R. Logan, Eeq, of Cleveland,

and J. H. Foy, Esq, of Ooslow, and J. Esq, of Duplin, acting as Secretaries. The following resolutions were, after del

mously adopted: We, a portion of the representatives of the No-th Carolina in the General Assembly now sion-together with other ct z ns of the State wh car with us in our views of the present cris s of all impelied by a sense of devotion to our coun struggling for freedom and independence-and and indignant at the wrongs and oppression us and those who agree with us, by an accid no inant f ction now in power in this State-having together for the purpose of consulting with ea as to the course which duty to our country, to and to the cause of truth and justice requires na having determined to organize for resistance at lot-box, do hereby solemnly appeal to the fre North Carolina for the vindication of our conde do heraby adopt the following resolution: as a organization, viz :

1 Reso'ved. That during the continuance of the war, we repudiate and abjure all idea of party -that we do not meet as party men-nor is to accomplish or prepare for party objects. as loyal citizens both of the State and Confede ments; as unwavering advocates of Southern in and of an earnest and vigorous prosecution of are now waging, until an honorable neace is propose to combine. As the victim and tyranny, by the present dominant facti the faction now in power. This faction, be election, affected to have forgotten all party the past, and professed a determination to is have inaugurated and practically carried out gaged in, which involves the very existence of our —that we do pastest against the bitter, proscriptive

Resolved, That in this boly struggle for near and dear to freemen, conciliation, at the present time, but even in the past-in the present time, as calculated to create divisions neart-burgings among our people-as tending to and paralyze the efforts of our brave soldiers in the 4 Resolved, That the secession of the States of the Confederacy—North Carolina included—was just and proper, forced upon them by the longand persistent outrages and oppression of the No censure on the act of separation and its authors. admit the rattachment for a disrupted govern was beat on enslaving us, and can be regarded in ne light than as sympathizing with our enemies and as ed to the institutions and form of Government the

Resolved. That the separation of the South All these resoulutions were referred to the committee North is, and ought to be, final and irrevocable rights, powers and privileges of other independe ments, entitled to a cordial support of all citizens, a power to punish treason and disloyalty on the part of who enjoy its protection; and that all attempts, wi fi iation with a people who have proven regard ess Militara necessita "...ten ofisers and a gallon of whiska reproach upon the memories of the illustrious

> 6. Resolved. That the adoption of the Constitut the Confederate States was of their own free will people of North Carolina, in Convention assemble having freely assumed its obligations and duties, bound to observe them—that all attempts from any to bring the State of North Carolina in conflit with enment of the Confederate States, are unwise, and mischievous, as eviscing a disregard for pligh and as leading to the most ruinous consequences management of the war and the defence of the co pecially appertain to the authorities of the Cor Government; and whilst we are ready and anxicu these are chaps that are cent out to borry effort, and apply all our resources both of men money to the defence of the State, (more especial Eastern portion of it, now invaded.) still, we consi defence can be effective only by a friend y and co operation by the two governments, and by each c itself within the sphere of its legitimate power therefore, appeal to the patriotic spirit of the pe of the dominant faction to pass measures through t between the State and Confederate Governments, wh successful, would have produced the most alarming quences—placed North Carolina in a position of hostic to her sister States—impossed on our people millions taxes—left the State isolated and dependent on her own thus have exposed us to the devastation and subjugation our vandal foes.
>
> 7. Resolved, That we endorse the conscription law of the conscription law of

> > sage, and admit that in many instances its operation been hard and oppressive, yet it was a dire necessity that under it we have gained great victories and back our defeated enemies, and that all attempts to he listens to those who tell him he is the victim of op-sion—and we therefore call on the people of North C na to visit with their reprobation the press and orate denunciation of the conscript law is calculated to d lyze the efforts of our soldiers, to encourage des 8. Resolved, That Jefferson Davis, the Pres det Confederate States, has, and is entitled to our co confidence and rega d-that we b. lieve he is actual n eye ringle to he public good -that in the hero bors and sacrifices d volved upon h m he has our s to rally around and sustain him in this period of our ry's trial, and that we regard the efforts of those who a onstantly fi ding fault with and denouncing him, as ca lated to produce great mischief, to render our heartless, dispirited and dissatisfied, and to afford cation and encouragement to our merciless enemies, we are trying to conquer, degrade and destroy us.
> >
> > 9 Resolved, that especially in time of war, when expenses are so heavy, a rigid economy should be obserted in the civil departments of the Government, in order better to enable the State to p ovide for the maintenance. of the war, and the support of our soldiers and their lies: and we, therefore, call upon the people of the and unparalleled extravagance in the expenditure public money—in creating numerous and needless to be filled by party favorites, and in the increase of ries of public officers, to an extent far exceeding in portion what is received by the officers and soldiers are fighting our lattles.
> >
> > 10. Resolved. That we cordially approve of the p

tions assumed by the present Governor of the State, Z Vance, in his message and proclamations, so far as regar-the rigid emorcement of the laws calculated and designed to ensure a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the apption of all and every of our available resources, both of all measures which we consider to be promotive of the lic good: that we indignantly protest against the machine tions of those who are endeavoring to cajole him into being a party Governor, and who would thus sacrifice him and his reputation, together with the best interests of the country, merely to promote their own selfish and partization.

11. Resolved, That we do hereby appeal to all hearted patriots in the State to unite with us, in the going basis of organization, regardless of all past party filiations or political predilections—to hold public m ings, appoint committees of vigilance and correspondence for their respective counties; to organize preparatory to the next Congressional elections in this State, and bring out caudidates for Congress in the respective districts who agree with us in sentiment, who prefer the interests of our caudidates are the condemnative or the condemnative condemnativ country to the mere behests of party, and who condemn't

and consultation, viz: W. W. Paulies, of Northampton, Jud. L. Bridgers, of Edgecombe, Wm. J. Honston, of Davids, of Warren, Hon David S. Reid, of Rockingham, wards, of Warren, Hon David S. Reid, of Rockingham, Sam'l Hargrave, of Davidson, R. W. J. T. Miller, of Cleave LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

Bu'ler has boarded Monroe, to beg him to come and take me, at the earliest may be a possible moment, on board his ship at Alexandria concerning for the Gassendi, who was at Fort Monroe, to beg him to come and take me, at the earliest may be a possible moment, on board his ship at Alexandria concerning for the Gassendi, who was at Fort Monroe, to beg him to come and take me, at the earliest may be a possible moment, on board his ship at Alexandria concerning for the Gassendi, who was at Fort Monroe, to beg him to come and take me, at the earliest may be a possible moment, on board his ship at Alexandria concerning for the Gassendi, who was at Fort Monroe, to beg him to come and take me, at the earliest may be a possible moment, on board his ship at Alexandria concerning for the Gassendi, who was at Fort Monroe, to beg him to come and take me, at the earliest may be a possible moment, on board his ship at Alexandria concerning for the Gassendi, who was at Fort Monroe, to beg him to come and take me, at the earliest may be a possible moment on the light ma Whereupon the meeting adjourned

J. R. LOGAN, Chm'n. FOY. Secretaries.

Where Hors the Money Go!

The New York Caucasian comments on this querry, as often heard at the North, in the following manner Where does the money go " asks the honest work. this impression. ing man, as he sees the huge amounts ordered by Comman, as he sees the nuge amounts ordered by Committee of the Senate and House to be disbursed by the
War Department. My fellow-laborer, have you ever
Fort Sumter to-day fired a salute in honor of Wishing
bringing 320 exchanged prisoners, belonging principally to Abditionist, whose good lady, one Mrs. French, a year agr. embraced at Port Royal, a score or two of black, carbinated at Port Royal, a score or two of black, agr. embraced at Port Royal, a score or two of black, agr. embraced at Port Royal, a score or two of black, agr. embraced at them where dear a stress? Well, Mrs. and Mrs. Piench landed at that merro department, teaching the right agricultural properties to store gailory, halikupah. The examption bill was farther considered to the corrected to the Confederate States: referred to the Committee on postal against Uncle Sam, who as 100, and a 100, heard of one Mr. French, an iron-clad, high pressure ton's birth day.

niggers, and the little white children of the poor soldiers starving, because the Secretary of the Treasury cannot pay their fathers for the past eight months' service in bling for this nigger. 'Ah, ha, about the black trying is of B autort, 'migger sumfin now-days; bress de The French war steamer Fenandin, while trying to en is where the money goes, my white friend, to pay for a n gro war. Bend to your task, put your shoulder to the wheel, work till your heart sweats blood. Water the carth like dew, with the big drops which roll from the results of the property of the proper your took wrinkled brow; your late is, to be taxed enor-ously for a nigger war; and pay beside, thousands of as of imposing so called 'freedom' upon the negro.-A rabam Lincoln degrades his own race by lifting he negro to its level, and yoke not only the present gencration, but the future into a more galling servitude tions ever cursed the Cancasian race since Adam's

The Army of the Potomac Disloyal and Dangerous.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times, report needs confirmation. wires as follows about the Grand Army of the Potomac. The recent intelligence regarding this army, cor-

and disloyal. He even affects to ignore the existence tween Murfreesboro' and Middleton. and disloyal. The even affects to ignore the existence of that army any longer. "Army of the Potomac?" In this connection, it is proper to state, that the Lethem on behalf of this government.

The even affects to ignore the existence of the Markville Union of the 18th, states them on behalf of this government.

The even affects to ignore the existence of the Markville Union of the 18th, states them on behalf of this government.

From the beginning of the present disturbances until president, which were sought during his recent visit, the spring of 1862 this department was charged with used that phrase. The Army of the Potomac has New Orleans. sterally believed to be the truth; his proramme now is, or was a few days ago, for the remnant I that army to be broken up and scattered. Sigel was to guard Washington; Franklin was to guard the Bal-timore and Ohio Railroad; Hooker was to join Foster in North Carolina; and Sumner was to join Hunter at Such was the programme to which the President had agreed a few days ago. But the vacillating character of that weak man has passed into a Burnside, aided by the radicals in Congress, has persuaded the President that there is a chance now that Fredericksburg can be taken; and orders were issued to that effect on the 18th inst. On the 29th Burnside issued his address to his troops, telling them that he was about to lead then against the enemy, and the columns were then put in motion at once.

At that moment, however, the windows of heaven were opened, the rains descended in torrents, the floods the wind blew with a terrific violence, and the Rappahannock rose to an unusual beight. The storm which ensued will long be remembered for its terrible clicis. So fearful, indeed, was its violence, and so wide spread its influence, that for a whole day, the 21st, no arough trains could be run between here and New York. The storm subsided on the 22d, but it left the Rappahannock fearfully swollen, and the roads literally impassable. It would seem that the elements forbade feeted. a regetition of the Fredericksburg massacre.

A Noble Sentiment.

The late great speech of C. L. Vallandigham contains the following passage, worthy of commemoration

These were my convictions of the 14th of April .-Had I changed them on the 15th, when I read the bayou, but finding it strongly fortified deemed it best to President's proclamation, and become convinced that I had been wrong all my life, and that all history was a lab e, and all human nature fulse in its developments from the beginning of time, I would have changed my cargoes of cotton and turpentine from Charleston and other public conduct also. But my convictions did not | ports. I though that if war was disunion on the 14th of April, it was equally disunion on the 15th, and at all times. Believing this, I could not, as an hopest man, a Union man, and a patriot, lend an active support to the war; and I did not. I had rather my right arm were plucked from its socket and to eternal burnings, than, with my convictions, thus defiled my soul with the guilt of moral per-Sir, I was not taught in that school which pro is that " all is fair in politics." I loathe, abhor and detest the execrable maxim. I stamp upon it .-No State can cudure a single generation whose public men practice if. Wheever teaches it is a corrupter of honest and independent public men. The man sistance to the draft. dishonest in politics is not honest at heart, in g ; and some times mere cowardice is distonesright, and trust to God, and truth, and the peo- of a gun, while a salute was being fired in honor of Gen Perish office, perish honors, perish life itself, but do Butler. e opinions and the passions, not to say the madness millions of people. Had I not read history I not know human nature? But I appealed to and right nobly bath the Avenger answered me. not support the war, and to day I bless God that e smell of so much as one drop of its blood is uparments. Sir. I censure no brave man who rushed patriotically into this war : peither will I quarrel with any one, here or elsewhere, who gave it his hon-Had their convictions been mine, I, too,

Movements of the Alabama.

Admiral Farragut, at New Orleans, has received a er frm the United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaca, that the Alabama had landed one hundred and twen y five men there, the crew of the Hatteras. The letter ays "that one of the first shots from the Alabama's not last twenty micutes. The Alabama steamed alongand there was no time to remove anything else, so rapidly was she sinking.

Banks is said to have declared a short time since :-My army has gone to hell. It is useless to deny it.' Its useless to deny," too, that Banks will have an opportunity to command it in person, in that far away untry-if he gets his desorts

General Hunter has issued orders to his officers in mmand of brigades, regiments, companies or detach-

Of course the Yankee officers will take posts well in

and unionism .- Chas, Courser.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL. CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICE BOND, Feb. 21, 1863. The Senate was not in session to-day. In the House various resolutions of exquiry were adopt ed, and a bill passed for the establishment of an equalication grade of officers of the Navy. The House then went into secret session on the ourrency bill.

> FROM CHARLESTON. · CHARLESTON, Feb. 21st, 1863.

The object of the Yankee flag of truce on yesterday was to pring orders from Lord Lyons to the British steamer Petrel, now here, to sail immediately to Washington; also to bring letters for officers captured on board the gunboat Isaac Smi h. The Petrel goes to morrow. As her purpose was to be here during the attack, many believe the attack has been postponed. Other indications confirm

The quarrel of Hunter and Foster has caused much con-

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 234, 1863. r; white gal no whar, yah! yah! yah! But here ter the harbor this morning, rap ashore off Sullivan's Is-

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24th, 1863. millions for mager freedom. Who allotted this task, my honest working man? Abraham Lincoln takes the Another British steamer reached a Confederate port yesterday. responsibility. Taxation is slavery—debt is slavery.— ran aground on the shoals about one mile from Sullivan's Abral am Lincoln enslaves the white man for the pur- Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocka-Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now lies in full view of the blocks.

Island beach, where she now is detective policies.

Island beach, where she now is all male white residents of the Washing ders. The contains a valuable cargo from Nassau. The news War Steamer Renaucin was tugged off the sheals this morn- from this government, or from the Secretary of State, attention of the President was called to this delay, in- time. The good woman anxious to serve the holy cause ing, and is now within the harbor. It is also rumored that to the Confederate authorities -another merchantman steamer from Nassau got aground last night, several miles above Sullivan's Island, but the Mhat no suggestion, were made to M. Mercier by the with the duty of corolment.

PROM THE WEST, &c.

It is now stated, and I made the statement on the raries from the formal and harden by the commandant of conscripts, requiring "all male furnish her with clothing and food was repulsed by the nuthority of the New York Times, that Gen. Halleck direction of Unionville on our left yesterday morning. It to make any representations of any kind or on any subthinks the army of the Potomac disaffected, dangerous is reported that Rosencranz has advanced, half way be ject to the insurrectionary agents or so called anthori-

DECISION OF JUDGE MEREDITH.

Maryland, and every foreigner who had once enlisted in our armies, no matter for what short time, had acquired a domicil, and was therefore liable to conscription, if between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

FROM THE NORTH AND WEST.

RICHMOND, Feb. 24, 1863. Northern dates of the 24th inst. have been received. The Illinois Legislature adjourned on Saturday. The peace resolutions passed the House, but were prevented from passingthe Senate by the withdrawal of enough Repub-

licans to deprive the Senate of a quorum. The gunboat New Era, seized pear Island No. 10, three steamers containing quinine, arms, army blankets, Confederate uniforms, and a large quantity of other contraband goods. One steamer had a large rebel mail, containing valuable information.

A despatch from Fortress Monroe, Feb. 19th, says that ar-

The town of Bolitar Landing, fifty miles above Vicksburg. has been destroyed by the gunboat Connestoga, in retaliation for the guerrillas firing into the steamer Jenny Lind. last accounts. Another account says the fleet entered the of his journey. Of course, these statements are to be great interests and well being and good order of its peo-

The Florida sailed from Nassau on the 27th January .-Fourteen steamers, sloops and schooners had arrived with

The House of Representatives have concurred in the bil. already passed by the Senate, to provide a national curawhits the signature of the President. The Senate has this most important diplomatic correspondence, we pubpassed an act for the enrolment and mustering into service lish a literal translation of M. Mercier's despatch to M. of all able-bodied men between 20 and 45 years, excepting | Thouvenel : the Governors of States, Judges, the sons of poor widows, and a few others, giving a military force of three millions ; the offiers to be appointed by, and directly accountable to. the President, who are to do the enrolment; and the men are to be called for by draft in such numbers, and assigned to duty in such manner, as the President pleases. Heavy What we most want in these times, and at all penaltics are imposed for resistance or counselling re-

Commander Woodhull, of the U. S. Navy, was killed at Fort Marshall, near Baltimore, by the accidental discharge

thing that is right, and do it like a man. I did it. Cer- The Kentucky House of Representatives resembled on the nly, sir, I could not doubt what he must suffer who date | 11th, the resolution passed the day previous, inviting Commissioners from other State Legislatures to meet the Commissioners of that bedy at Louisville.

Burnside has assumed his new command at New York. The Conecticut Democratic Convention at Hartford, nominated Thomas H. Seymour for Governor. Strong resolutions were adopted denouncing the usurpations by the general government, the military bill, national currency bill, emancipation proclamation, suspension of the habeas corpus, the abridgment of freedom of speech and the press, would doubtless have done as they did. With my con- compensated emancipation scheme, and the dismemberment of the State of Virginia, and pledging the Western States to unite with them in a measure for the cessation of the war and the restoration of the Union.

Gold closed at 162 per cent. in New York on the .9th

THE YANKEE BATTERIES SHELLING VICKSBURG.

arge Armstrong guns struck the Hatteras at the water Vicksburg, Feb. 18th, says that the enemy have erected until after conversation with my colleague. I then re- to go to war to vindicate the supremacy of the Conbatteries on the leves in rang of the City, and commenced paired to Mr. Seward, and fold him that, the Emperor federacy on our side, and the right of the State on the gagement, as I wrote you from Patridge's account, did shelling at one o'clock on yesterday one of our batteries being always disposed to lend his good offices to the Fed- other. We maintain, then, that the proposition is just near the depot. Every shell came within the City, but no eral Government, I believed I was faithful to his sentiside and took off the officers and crew of the Hatteras, harm was done. Our guns replied slowly, giving shot for ments in deciding—the Secretary of State seeing no inshot. From the position of their batteries that portion of convenience in the proceeding—to depart for Richmond. the City fronting the river became untenable. The firing continned at regular intervals till night, and occasionally till under the present circumstances, to put myself in commorning. At daylight all was quiet.

> LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM THE NORTH. RICHMOND, Feb. 25th, 1863. The New York Times, of the 19th inst., avows its con-

viction with reluctance, that the French Emperor has de- our interests, I should go in order to assure myself of termined to open the Southern ports by the 1st of April, the chances that might exist that its end we ald soon be ments to shoot or have shot any negro caught run- for the export of cotton, and that he will welcome rather reached. If, while on thin subject, overlures were made than deprecate war as the consequence of such act.

the rear that they may execute this order, exacting and interial Journals, and the recently changed language of the stood that in my position I could only speak of the reexpecting more from the negros than the Yankees have liberal press, combine, says the Times, to show that this is establishment of the Union—that our general interest the policy which the French Emperor has resolved to ear had always made us look upon separation with regret, What a commentary on abolitionism, philanthropy ry out. The National Intelligencer does not share this conviction.

The Hon. Issac Toucey has promised to stump the State

The Times says that Mercier openly predicts, at Wath-

The Keckuk Constitutional newspaper, was destroyed on the 2d, by convalescent troops in that place. The letter of Gen. Scott, dated October 4th, 1861, has been called for by the Yankee Senate, which will show that Gen. McCleilan treated Foots with disrespect, while the latter was commander-in-chief, and that McClellan would have been court ma tialed but for fear of doing injury to

W. Syme, Jno. Fpelman, Col. Robt. H. Cowan, of New Hanover, Ur. J. L. Love, of Havwood, John J. Long, of Haliover, Ur. J. L. Love, of Havwood, John J. Long, of Haliover, Ur. J. L. Love, of Havwood, John J. Long, of Haliover, Ur. J. L. Love, of Havwood, John J. Long, of Haliover, Ur. J. L. Love, of Havwood, John J. Long, of Haliover, Ur. J. L. Love, of Havwood, John J. Long, of Haliover, Ur. J. L. Love, of Havwood, John J. Long, of Haliover, Ur. J. L. Love, of Havwood, John J. Long, of Haliover, Ur. J. L. Love, of Haliover, Ur. J. L. On the 18th inst., Sterling Exchange commanded 180 in bor. This morning one of the Yankee Gunboats, flying a New York. The Times says this was brought about by the

The Commercial Advertiser says that the en'rances to Charleston and Savannah, are filled with torpedoes and obstructions, and we must not be surprised if an assault on Mafercement of the Conscript Law in Mississippi. those cities partakes more of the nature of a protracted seige than an overwhelming assault. If fort McAllister is a specim in of the ene my's tortifications, we may pause be- Hon. E. Burksdale fore we can contemplate an easy victory.

FROM PORT HUDSON.

PORT BUDSON, Feb. 24th, via Mobile 24th, 1803.

- His Explanation of M. Mercier's Despatch to M Thouvenel, &c., &c., &c

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1863. The following communication was transmitted to the

lution of the Senate passed on the 9th day of February and that consequently no practical results had attended

- Sas the honor to submit the following report :-

Secretary of State that induced, or were designed or cal The same vigilance which has been displayed in the mond in April last or at any other time. He was not sought to lighten the burthers of his own State, at the then, nor has he or any other person we ever been, au- expense of others, would have enabled them to have It is now stated, and I made the statement on the Parties from the front report cannon.ding heard in the thorized by this government or by the Secretary of State discovered in the public prints of Mississippi, an order

And he meant by that to express | New Orleans. Three prizes have been captured by the Alabama off | the authority of granting passes or passports through | passed a law rigid and imperative in its terms, to aid a question whether foreign Ministers, residing in the act. United States, should be denied such passports. It was It also passed a law to bring into the military ser- the command of Captain T. Harrison Baker. thought a sound and liberal policy to have them tree to vice those who are exempt by Confederate legislation ; Judge Meredith, of the Richmond Circuit Court, decided visit any part of the country to which they are accred. another, to authorize the impressment of slaves; and to to-day in the habeas corpus case, that every citizen of ited, so long as there should be no ground to question leave no merns unemployed for filling the thinned ranks their good faith toward this government. This has of the army with the entire available force of the State. been uniformly avowed as the course of the government | It repealed a law, which had long been in existence, to Accordingly a passport was granted in the mouth of secure the proper control of slaves, forbidding masters April, 1861, to his Excellency Rudolpa Schleiden, Min- or employees to permit them to be quartered from the ister Resident here of the republic of Bremen. A like residence of some white person, capable of performing passport was granted in August, 1861, to the French patrol duty. These measures of the Confederate and Minister, attended by his Royal Highness the Prince State authorites have been patriotically sanctioned by Jerome Napoleon, then on a visit to this capital; and in April last a similar passport to the French Minister. These passports were granted at the request of those distinguished persons respectively, sor and not on any suggestion of the government or Secretary of State. They severally traveled in a private and unofficial capacity. They bere no communication, whether tormal or informal, verbal or - tten, from this government or from the Secretary of State to any of the insurgents, and they brought none from any such person to this government or to the Secretary of State. Since the 4th of March, 1861, no communication, rangements for the exchange of civilians have been per- direct or indirect, formal or informal, was been held by this government or by the Secretary of State with sand tons of coal, ran the blockade at Vicksburg on Satur- has been granted to any foreign minister to pass the in vindication of the right of a State, which has volun-A despatch from Cario says that a barge with seven thou- the insurgents, their aiders or abettors. No passport military lines except by the President's direction, and tarily entered into a compact of Union with other Capt. G. W. Marsh. has, upon his return, waited upon the President, as well when such State determines for itself that the compact each of such ministers who has received such passport as the Secretary of State, was and given them such is violated to its injury, or has failed to answer the ends corcerning the exchange of prisoners and other military matters in charge of the War Department may affect

Respec fully submitted,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. DEPARTMENT OF STAIR, Washington, Feb. 9, 1863.

M. MERCIER'S ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1862. MONSIUR LE MINISTRE : In the last conversation , which I had with him (Mr.

preaching re-establishment of the Union. chance, that I regretted much not being able to assure myself of the condition of things at Richmond. Mr. proposition is, simply, that if any State feel aggrieved by any act of Congress, and by a convention of its people and the kind, devoted friend. The Church at large has suemyself of the condition of things at Richmond. Mr. proposition is, simply, that if any State feel aggrieved Seward replied to me, at once, that I could very easily by any act of Congress, and by a convention of its peogo thither; that all I had to do was to send for one of ple declare such act unconstitutional, it in session-and

would reflect and soon bring him my answer. from the moment I undertook this voyage, with then the State shall second in peace, assuming its pro the acquiesence so thorough of the Secretary of State- rata of the public debt and receiving its po rata of the almost, as it seemed, in compliance with his desire public property, to be determined by negotiation. it would be easy for me, by the exercise of a little prudence, to prevent any inconvenient result, and that on only just, but would, undoubtedly, prove salutary in the other hand, beside the advantage of furnishing me its action. For under it, it would be almost impossithe opportunity to collect precious information, it could ble that a State could be brought to secession, unless have that per of preparing the way for recourse to it were more wilfully perverse than it is rational to supgood offices as a means of facilitating the pacific ar- pose any State will ever become, or unless the other rangement of which we experienced so strongly the States were anxious to be rid of her, or time should need. Tal I decided then to accomplish it; but I judg- prove that the system of confederation itself was deleed it indespensable por not to leave my colleague the terious, or without benefit adequate to its cost. But, Minister of England, in ignorance of my departure at if after all was done as proposed in the amendment, a and I took pairs to announce it to him, declaring to him State should determine to secede, it would certainly that, in informing Mr. Seward of my determination, I leave the Confederacy, as well as the State, much more The correspondence of the Advertiser & Register, dated should take care to tell him I had not definitely taken it able to pay old debts than either would be, if compelled It was natural, moreover, that I should have the desire.

foreign ministers residing in the United States to visit all points in the territory of the Union. As to the language that I should hold, it was easy to divine it. As the war involved considerable injury to to me relative to the recognition of the Confederacy of The tenor of the Moniteur, the general tone of the minis- the South, I should answer that it ought to be under-

munication with ur consuls, in order to judge for my-

self of the situation, while using the recognized right of

terrupted our commerce; that, in the disposition in which the population of the North seemed to be, recognition would not decide the Federal government to raise ington, that Mapeleon will break the blockade before the end of March, just, it says, as he announced intervention from France weeks before it actually took place.

The Keckuk Constitutional newspaper, was destroyed might be made as soon as possible in the convenience

of both parties. It was understood, b sides, that I should report to Mr. Seward only what I was authorized to repeat to him. Mr. Seward said to me that I might add, if I found an opportune occasion, that, in his opinion, the North was animated by no centiment of vengeance, and that, for himself, he should with pleasure find himself No. 1403. again in the Senate in the presence of all those whom Atter this conversation, I wrote a word by telegraph

to the commander of the Gassendi, who was at Fort

From the Richmond Enquirer. Correspondence.

Вісимом р. Јап. 21, 1863.

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to an arti- in circulation, signed by Brooks & Patton, payable in cle from the Mississippian newspaper, and also to a Savannah. There is no such firm here, and the whole published letter of yours quoted in sundry papers of North Carolina, to p ove that the State of M seissippi A flag of truce boat arrived from Batof Rouge yesterday, has been exempt from the operations of the late " con-

DEAR SIR: I will cheerfully respond to the inquiry

contained in your note of th's date, touching the encrement of the conscript law in Mississippi. My published letter, to which you have referred, was The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolate conscript act had not been enforced at that date;

the measure which I was discussing. Resolved, That the President of the United States be Toe article in the Mississippian, which, togo ther with requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incoming letter, has been made the basis of complaint against patible with the public interest, the character of the the action of the government, by newspapers in North suggestions made by the Secretary of State of the United States to M. Mercier, the representative of the Em- delay had occurred in the execution of general orders peror of the French to this government, as narrated in No. 82, deted November 3d, 1862, issued from the adhis communication to M. Thouvenel, under the date of jutant general's office, requiring 'all male white resiquiry was promptly instituted, and it was explained in in which were embarked all her hopes, readily accepted Office, will receipt for the same.

BAM'L R. BUNTING. the failure to receive the order by the officer charged the fire arms.

culated to induce, him to undertake a mission to Rich attempt of journalists to prove that the President has

In this connection, it is proper to state, that the Le-

the people. I am, very respectfully, etc., E. BARKSDALE.

To Hon. Thes. D. McDowell, House of Representatives.

Peaceable Secession. ator Johnson, providing an amendment of the Constidays, 22 miles from Wilmington. tution declaring the mode for the peaceable secession of any State from the Confederacy, will, if adopted by Congress and the States, prove one of the best guarantees for the permanency of the Confederate Government, instead of loosening its bonds, as some imagine. The Confederate Government is an organization to-day, States, to withdraw therefrom without molestation, for which it was made, or bas proved detrimental to the Mr. qualified so far as the facts relating to communications ple. But this vindication has cost the country already -North and South-three thousand millions of money, which is a total I ss of wealth to that amount, not to speak of the loss of life and limb-inestimable to the individual- pesides being a frightful reduction of the were shortened by this unusual tax upon his declining

again. The right of peaceable secession is the foundation In order that our readers may be able to understand our Government. Why, then, should not this right be was doubtless left out mainly from fear of the effect of such provision upon Europe, just as the slave trade provision was kept in. Our public men anticipated that we should endeavor to get money from Europe to carry on the war, and feared that capitalists, both abroad and Seward,) under the impression of the satisfactory news at home, would be indisposed to lend money to a govwhich he had received from the West, he laid before me ernment, or invest in its bonds, when it had made proall the reasons which he believed went to prove the ap- vision in its organic haw for self-destruction, as the casoaching re-establishment of the Union.

As we were talking, the remark escaped me, as if by reflection, however, it must be seen that the proposed Church, (of which he had been a member for several years.) our ships that it might carry me to Norfolk, and that if not, the President shall immediately convene it—shall he was entirely willing to give me a pass for this visit. forthwith call a convention of all the States to discuss Having had no intention of calling out this response the act complained of, which, unless affirmed by twoand not having foreseen it, I said to him that I thirds of the States, each allowed only a single vote, shall be null; and if aftirmed, and no arrangement can Taking all things into consideration, I conclude that be mad with complainant, by amendment or otherwise,

Such an amendment of the organic laws seems not serve the right of the people, essential to the present war, and waste, and debt, so destructive of the wrath creating powers of any people, and ought to be adopted. - Augusta Constitutionalist.

"REVENUE."-The steward of one of the European steamers at Boston, who wanted to take a box ashore unobserved, said to a custombouse officer whom he knew.

wish, before everything else, the end of the war which in- in the heart of the city.

Mr. Richard Peters has shown us a villanous swindling shinplaster, of which the following is a copy :

ON THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT BAILBOAD.

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

the surname the "B" only is legible. The Atlanta & West Point Road has not issued any change bills, and there is no authorized shinplasters of the kind issued here or elsewhere. Indeed, a careful examination of its wording will show it to be a swindle on its face. Mr. Peters has been informed that these fraudulent issues are quite extensively circulated in Alabama, under the impression that they are genuine West

Point Rail Road bills. We find the following in the Savannah Republican,

of the 20th inst: Bogus Money.-There are one and two dollar bills issue is a vile swindle.

Shinplesters signed by one J. F. Dale, are also spurious. - Atlanta Confederacy.

government has employed a lot of detectives, whose system of espionage equals that in France lives, whose system of espionage equals that in France lives, whose system of espionage equals that in France lives, whose system of espionage equals that in France lives whose system of espionage equals that in France lives whose system of espionage equals that in France lives whose system of espionage equals that in France lives whose system of espionage equals that in France lives whose system of espionage equals that in France lives whose system of espionage equals that in France lives whose system of espionage equals that in France lives whose system of espionage equals that in France lives whose system of espionage equals that in France lives whose system is a single lives of espionage equals that in France lives whose system is a single lives of espionage equals that in France lives whose system is a single lives of espionage equals that it is the espionage equals that expects tem of espionage equals that in France during the most terrific and bloody days of the revolution of 1789. It is the duty of these men to watch suspected citizens, explanatory of the design and effect of the exemption both male and female, at all hours of the day and night law. The fact was incidentally mentioned that the and in every place, not even excepting the privacy of 400

their bed chambers. Very recently one of these scoundrelly detectives was 260 given a number of pistols and charged to convey them purport and object may be well imagined. He discorded that May Sound by the well imagined. covered that Mrs. Samuel, a widowed lady, with only two daughters, who made her living by sewing, was obnoxious as a friend of the South. Accordingly one of these miserable men, known as detective policemen of the Washington government, visited her with a basket

That night a guard of Abolition soldiers visited and searched her premises and, of course, found the pistols.

How long, o'a, how long, are these outrages to pass unredressed

The Augusta Chronide and Sentinel is i formed that the Confederate steamer Rattlesnake (formerly the Nashville) has gone to sea from a port near Savannah,

BOUND COPIES

WILMINGTON (WEEKLY) JOURNAL. We have a few copies of the Weekly Journal for the years 1860 and 1861 bound, (2 years under one cover,) which we can dispose of. To a person who wishes to preserve a history of the country for the past two years, these papers FULTON & PRICE.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE

I WILL SELL 1400 acres of LAND through which the W. & M. R. R. runs, at 3 dollars per acre, well supplied with blue shell marl, about 60 acres cleared, several small Buildings, Wood yards for furnishing wood. A smaller quantity We believe the bill introduced into Congress by Sen- will be sold if desired. Apply on the premises within 20 C. J. BYRD.

115-2t& 22-3t* DIED In Smithville, 20th February 1863, of Small Pox, JAMES M. ARMSTRONG, of Sampson county, a member of Capt. Alexander's Signal Corps, and lately of Co. A., 61st Reg.,

He is mourned by his associates as a kind and pleasant friend and a soldier worthy of the noble cause he sustained In New Hanover County, on the 11th of February, 1863, BONEY PLAYER, in the 63d year of his age. Mr. Player was for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and was an humble, retiring He leaves five sons and two daughters. His

sons are all in the army, and thus devolved on the father the care and labor which the sons would have cheerfully bourse, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that his days great element of all wealth. So costly an experiment in Bladen county, from vaccination, on the 13th inst.

we ought certainly to provide against being undertaken Mr. THEOPHILUS TATOM, aged 65 years, 6 months, and 6 years, 6 months, 6 years, 6 which was a present and 6 y 12 days. He leaves a wife and ten children to mourn his Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

At the residence of his father in Columbus county, N. C.

on Saturday night the 14th inst., of typhoid fever, private THOMAS C. MAULTSBY, of Co. "H" 51st Reg. N. C. T. At Smithville, recently, with small pox, W. M. ARM-STAONG, formerly of Captain Devane's Company, from

Sampson county.
In Duplin County, on the 12th February, Mr. JAMES and the kind, devoted friend.; The Church at large has sustained a heavy loss in the death of Mr. Hall. The writer of these lines, though not a member of the same Church, can bear testimeny to his moral virtues and Christian integrity. Although the disease of which he died prevented his speaking during his last hours, yet, as we "marked the perfect man, and beheld the upright." we are assured that his end was "peace." His sun of life went down; not as acts and was "peace, down behind the derkened West, but the natural sun, going down behind the darkened West. as sets the morning star: rising higher and higher till it fades away in the sunlight of Heaven. The writer of this tribute knew him, not only as an earnest, decided Christian gentleman, but also as a warm personal friend; and regrets that he was not able to be at his side when he preathed his last. "For the chamber where the good man meets his fate is privileged beyond the common walks of

virtuous life : quite in the verge of Heaven.

CAMP OF THE 30th, N. C. T.,

Near Fredericksburg, Va.,

REWARD OF THIRTY DOLLARS will be given for the apprehension and delivery of the following named soldiers: A. Henderson, J. Lanier, J. W. Parker, J. F. Ward and U. T. Ward. They deserted their Company and Regiraent on the night of the 30th of 'January. They are making their way to Daplin County, N. G.

J. C. McMILLAN;

tolis from 10 to 12 bushels of corn per week. It is a good location for a flouring Mill; and the frame for one is now up, and most of the material for the machinery on the spot and most making their way to Daplin County, N. C.
J. C. McMILLAN,

Capt. Co. F, 30th N. C. T. 108-7t&21-2t* Fr.b. 14th, 1863. 1:Y THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA, A PROCLAMATION.

THEREAS, it has been made to appear to me that the terms of the Preciamation issued by me on the 25th ultimo, for the benefit of those members of our army who are abjent from their colors without proper leave, may not have been known to all who might have desired to avail themseives of its merciful provisions is time for them to

Now, therefore, I. ZSBULON B. VANCE, Governor of Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the litate of North Carolina, do issue this second Procise mation, extending the time limited in the former to the 5th day of blarch next. All such persons as above referred to, who shall have reported to their several camps by that day, will suffer no punishment for their past delinquinces. To those who shall not have so reported, nothing can be promised except the accerts penalties of the military-law.

In mitnage whereof. I. Zumman B. Vance, Gov.

BEEF CATTLE-Hose of windy:
30 cents per ib., as in quality.
BACON—Small sales from carts at 65 to 70 of for hog round.
BUTERR—Bells at \$1 to \$1 50 per ib.

BUTTER—Selie at \$1 to \$1 50 per ID.

BERSWAX—50 to 76 cents per ID.

CORN—None arriving, and the market is almost bare. In demand at high prices.

CORN MEAL—Retails from the graneries at \$3 50 per

We will Pay. TWO DOLLARS To the Bearer.
Current Funds, TWO DOLLARS when presented in sums of FIVE DOLLARS, Atlanta, Georgia.

No. 1403.

[Signature.]

The surname of the signature is one that cannot be read—no doubt made so intentionally. The initial letters however are plain, thus: "M. M. B— & Co." Of the surname the "B" only is legible.

Subshel.

Face—From carts, 60 to 65 cents per domen.
Fluve—The market is better supplied, but prices have further advanced, the stock being principally held by speculators. We quote sales during the week at \$46 to \$50 per bbl. for superfine.

LARD—55 to 60 cents per lb.

Mollassus—Retailing at \$6 to \$8 per gallos—POULTRY—Is in demand at high prices. We quote live fewls at \$1 to \$1 25 each, and dressed at \$1 25 to \$1 50 each. Live turkeys \$2 50 to \$3, and dressed 40 to 50 cents per lb.

POTATOES -Sweet sell from carts very readily at \$3 50

per bushel. Iriah sell from store at \$10 per bushel.

POBK—Fresh is in demand, and meets with ready sale from carts at 40 to 45 cents per lb., as in quality.

PEA NCTS—Very few coming in. Sell at \$6 78 to \$7 per RICE—Clean sells at 12 cents in casks, and 13 cents per lb. in bbls.

Satz—Is in fair supply, and only a light demand. Sales for the week of Sound made at \$5 to \$6 50 per bushel. We quote Alum at \$10 per bushel.

EUGAR -70 to 90 cents per lb. by the hid.

EHERTING—Fayetteville factory, 65 to 70 cents per yard.
TALLOW—65 to 70 cents per lb.
Woop—Has declined, and sells by the boat load at \$6 50 to \$7 50 for pine, \$8 to \$10 for ash, and \$10 to \$1. per cord

YARN-\$6 50 to \$7 per bunch.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 23.—Bacon 60 to 66; new 55 to 60. Land 40. Beef 20 to 25 by side; 15 to 25 at retail. Beeswax 60. Batter 75 to \$1. Chickens 35 to 50. Copperas 1 25 to 1 50 at retail. Cotton 18 to 20 cts. Cotton Yarn \$3 to \$4 pr b'nch.

3060 " " Tennessee "

" " ENGLISH SHOE THREAD. SOO PAPERS OF PINS.

JAMES WILSON'S oil, Leather, Saddlery and Harness Establishment. NOTICE.

men, women and boys, will be hired out until the first of January next.

Terms of sale —Six months credit, notes with approved

security required of purchasers before the property changes hands.

E. HANSLEY, Adm'r. ges hands. 113-41-21-31. Feb. 19, 1863. NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED, practicing Physicians, of the County of Riaden, are compelled, in self defence, to advance their charges for Professional services, to double

the former rates; except in cases purely surgical. Half yearly settlements must be made. D. B. GILLESPIP, M. D. A. & M. DONADD, " MCM A NBIN. W. A. BIZZ ELL J. FHEPMAN. A. J. EHEPMA. N. GRAHAM,

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED having lost his Certificate of Stock No. 11, for Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the "Wilmington Steam Tug Company," notice is hereby given that he has made application to the President of said Company, for transfer of same, in accordance with "By-Lawa" of said Company.

Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 26, 1863.

22-44.

NOTICE. THE BUBSCRIBER offers for sale 1400 acres of land in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear river, twelve miles from Elizabethtown, and six miles from the river. The land is well timbered, with good Swamp land to clear. There is also a two-story Dwelling House with 8 rooms, (four with fiveplaces) on the place, with other out bouses, good Wall and Boring, Ac., Ac. nouses, good Well and Spring, &c., &c.
Any person wishing to purchase the above property, will

lease address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C. The above Land will continue in market until disposed of Apply to

J. N. McCOLL, Elizabeth town, or B. M. WEST, Wilmington, N. C. Feb 17. 1863.

TO ABSENTEES.

IN OBEDIENCE to Special Order No. 7 from Division Headquarters, (Gen. D. H. Hilh's.) the undersigned have been detailed to collect Consoripts, Volunteers and Absentees from the 3rd and other Rogiments. They urge upon all such to report without delay either in person or by a certificate from Surgeon C. S. A., to their respective commands; and they warn "Absentees" that a failure to do so will subject them to the charge and punishment for desertion. Proper measures have been adopted to arrest all such as do not voluntarily surrender themselves.

JOHN COWAN. Lieut. 3rd Ini'y N. C. T.

Lieut. 3rd Int'y N. C. T. JOHN COWAN.

BLISHA PORTER,
W. J. Y. THURSTON,
A. J. CASTEEN. 113 3t-22-2t* Feb. 21st, 1863

To the debtors and creditors of Folomon Boykin. deceased TTHE FEBRUARY Term, A. D., 1863, of the Court of A T THE FEBRUARY Term, A. D., 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Sampson, letters of Administration upon the Estate of Bolomon Boy-kin, decessed, late of the said county, were duly granted by said Court to the Subscriber, who, at the same ti e, was qualified as Administrator of the said decessed, in due form of law. All persons incepted to the Estate of the said deceased are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims, accounts, and demands against the Estate of the deceased are requested to present them for

made and provided. THOMAS W. BOYKIN, Adm'r.

Feb. 21. VALUABLE LANDS AND MILL FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his lands lying on Fish

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his lands lying on Fish Creek, in New Hanover county, N. C., extending to the Cape Fear River, in all about 1500 xcres.

On the premises is a very comfortable dwelling house, and all necessary out houses; also, a first rate Grist Mil, and a number one Circular Saw Mill, capable of cutting from 3000 to 5000 feet of lumber per day. Both Mills are run by an over-shot wheel. The stream is never-failing, affording sufficient water to run the Mills. The Grist Mill now tolls from 10 to 12 bushels of comper week. It is a good location for a flouring Mill: and the frame for one is now no.

Leaved Pines. The balance of the land is heavily timbered with Long Leaved Pines, convenient to the Mill.

Said lands are four miles from Semmerville, at which place there is a first-rate classical school, and about six miles from Lillington the County seat. It is not amiss to add that gold has been discovered at different points on the lands, and that the indications are most favorable. Reference may be made to Jao. W. Howard, Topsail Sound, Jas. A. Bethae, A. B. Horton, or to the subscriber at Summerville.

8. W. DOUGLAS.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. THE SUBSER BER offers for sale or exchange for ne-groes, 516 acres of valuable Farm and Turpentine Land, uttated on South River, 15 miles West of Clinton, in Sempson county. On the premises are a comfortable two story dwelling with other nece sary out houses. This place is At the battle of Fredericksburg, as stated by a Senstor in a late debate, one bundred and eighty North Carolinians marshed for miles, through ice and snow and fought barefoot

A London subterrasean railway has been opened in London, four miles Eng, tunnelling the busiest streets in the heart of the city.

London four miles Eng, tunnelling the busiest streets in the heart of the city.

London four miles and city and pleasant, and better water can not be found thereabout. One hundred acres under a high state of cultivation, mest of it med Land, which is well adapted of cultivation, mest of it med Land, which is well adapted of cultivation, mest of it med Land, which is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Peas, Polatices and mail grain; income who shall not have so reported, nothing can be promised for cultivation, mest of it med Land, which is well adapted of cultivation, which is growth of Corn, Peas, Polatices and anal grain; also about one hindred and fifty acres of valuable mud also a very healthy and pleasant, and better water can not be found thereabout. One hundred acres under a high state

payment to the subscriber, within the time prescribed by

law, or they will be barred of recovery by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly of this biate in such cases 22-2t*

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863.

Re-vaccination

A good deal of small pox has become spread abroad throughout the Southern States, supposed to have been brought from the North by exchanged or paroled prisoners, since it would be difficult, if not impossible, to account for its very general diffusion, in so short a time, upon any other hypothesis.

There are few diseases of which our people have a greater dread than they have of small pox, and not without reason; for, prior to the use of innoculation, and still more recently of vaccination, it carried off more members of the human family than any other known plague or epidemic. Its ravages in Hindostan, where it carried off over twenty millions of people, are matters of history, and it may be well questioned whether the introduction of small pox among the native tribes of both North and South America, has not contributed more to their rapid disappearance from the face of the earth than either "fire-water" or the sword, or than both combined.

Even now, that this dangerous disease, following the law which seems to govern all such affections, is less virulent and fatal than when it first made its appear ance, and the advance of medical knowledge has enabled the medical faculty to more fully understand its nature and the modes of controlling its at acks or modifying their virulence, it still remains one of the most dangerous, as it certainly is one of the most loathsome of dis-

Vaccination is the great preventive, but even vacci nation is not intallible, although nearly so; and we confess that we have seen so much suffering recently among grown people who have been vaccinated, or re-vaccinated, that it seems to us we would prefer to run some slight danger of taking the disease in the very modified form in which it is almost certain to present itself where the patients have been vaccinated in infancy, to being re-vaccinated and running the not slight risk of getting impure virus, and the almost certainty of some suffering and danger necessarily attaching in mature life to matters which are perfectly innocent in childhood. With a child properly taken care of the measies amount to a mere trifle. Our soldiers can bear witness to the fact that in the case of grown men, they are anything else than a trifle. So with vaccination. In some cases we have heard of erysipelas, and even death resulting.

Of course we do not wish to dissuade persons who have not been vaccinated, from having it done. But even then it would be well to be careful. We hardly think it vorable circumstances.

From the Daily Journal, 19th last.

Where there is so much smoke, one must think that service. Her people are still undismayed. there is some fire. We do think so. But how much? What is its charact, r?

tween our troops under Brace and Jounston, and the feel a pride in all that reflects honor upon ber. ous under ROSECRANZ. GRANT and Mc-CLERNAND will hardly do much against Vicksburg.

be enemy's force having left Acquia Creek dicate an intention to burl a large part of the whole Federal army East of the mountains against Charleston and the other seaboard towns of the South, especially during a season when the weather and the roads render active operations in Northern Virgin-

The Charleston Mercury of yesterday, (Wednesday,) thus refers to the proclamation from Gen. BEAUREGARD published in vesterday's Journal. We glory in the calm, firm tone of our Charleston cotemporaries

The Expected Attack. Another page, full of interest, and of glory too, we trust, the indications warrant the belief that ere many days, they will be hurled against our city. We print to day the Proclamation of our General, warring the non-combatants that it is time for them to retire, and calling upon our fightingmen, from the mountains to the seaboard, to rally to the defence of Charleston.

We have serious work before us. The enemy's assault,

able. Every agency that human power and ingenuity, urged on by devilish hate, can command, will be used to capture The blow that or destroy the ' hot bed of the rebellion.' about to fall may be the last we shall receive in the struggle for our independence, but it will be dea't with all the strength of despair. The foe romes with the avowed purpose to sack our homes and plough our streets with his wer prove equal to his mal-

we are ready for the ordea. The brave soldiers who man the forestentions which belt the old city on every side, are eager to meet their expected assailants, and test the value of the defences which have cost so many months of ent tor. Our matchless little naval squadron will have long-desired opportunity to encounter the Yankee me what may, we have the cheering assurance from or General that the city shall be held .-

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that now all eyes ed armada, called the "invincible," which Spain sent | convenient and puts us to our trumps. forth against England, was but a petty privateering expedition.

All that lavish means could procure—all that me chanical ingenuity could devise or construct, all that the workshops of the world could turn out, have been employed to make complete this expedition. It has men, if not in nations, at least of several nations and colors. It wants no element of success but a good

The defences of Charleston and Savannah have at different times been constructed under the immediate supervision of different commanders, but as a whole they bear the impress of two of the greatest military engineers on the American continent, or perhaps in the world, since the death of Todleben, the great defender

The troops that are or will be present to defend these towns, or either of them, we know to be brave, trained Their motto is "No Surrender!" and their chief is "the Peerless Beau; egard," with whom every Georgian or Carolinian is ready to conquer or to die. We use the word Carolinian in its broadest sense, for we know that there will be North Carolinians as not say. They purport to be from sketches by A. P. well as South Carolinians under the banner of Beauregard. We know that they will take their places wil. lingly and do their duty bravely on any foughten field is the statement made by LESLIE, that PALMER is a naupon the soil of Georgia or South Carolina.

The issues of the conflict are great. To us they are of vast importance. To the enemy they are more .-They are vital. We need not point out to our readers know this as well as we do, and will spare no effort age sustained by Mr. Frozeice, the proprietor. that malignity can prompt or desperation stimulate

whose hands they are, will give a glorious triumph to

OUR GOOD OLD TOWN .- The grrival rec ntly of s regiment at this post, which, although not raised mainly or even largely in our section, yet contains among its officers and men many of our personal friends, and friends of our friends, has led us to comparing notes over the losses our community has sustained during the last eighteen months. To them and to us, Wilmington hardly appeared to be the Wilmington of other days. War, postilence, famine and refugeeism have deprived us of the sight of old familiar faces, many, too many, of which we can never see again. At least six hundred rest in Oakdale Cemetery, while twice as many, no doubt, have gone to offer, and have offered their livesmostly young, and always brave-upon the altar of

their country. And where is such-and-such an one? Died-killed at Richmond-at Manassas-at Sharpsburg! And such-another? Died at home of fever doing his best for his suffering fellow-citizens. And another still died painfully in hospital. And who occupies such a house? Gone-long gone-fugitives from the homes they loved so well. Why, to us who have been here so few years to look back upon, it seems strange to find ourselves among the "oldest inhabitants!" Strange, new faces meet us at every turn-the reckless but generous soldier-the eager, but, we fear, not generous speculator are mainly those who throng our streets. In the one, we recognise a friend, even though we never saw him before. In the other we cannot be brought to recognise any such thing.

But "There's life in the old town yet!" Our surviving "boys" who come home on their unfrequent furloughs, are as full of life and hope, and far fuller of well-grounded confilence than they were when they first started out. They are now bronzed soldiers. Would that we could immortalize all their names-the living and the dead! Would that there were no dead to im-

generous, proud, patriotic spirit. Defend the old town to the last brick! So have they written at all times constantly kept, when they are off duty, that they might ge when attack threatened us. All their regret was that possibly they might not be able to be with us. And that this may arrest the attention of some comrade, who is about to throw himself away, I leave the subject from inability to see process. possibly they might not be able to be with us. And delicate women and helpless children have sought, and have properly sought, places of safety from the minions of Lincoln—the co-adjutors of Butler, comes the same invocation. And the appeal on behalf of the soldier or the sufferer has never reached the retreats of our refugees without eliciting the most prompt and liberal rc-BESPECTIVELY DEDICATED TO GENERAL AMBROSE E. BURN

There is life in the old town. Its people, wherever scattered, look to it with pride and regard it with affection. There has been speculation in our midst, and tampering with re-vaccination under the present not fa
The war and the pestilence, and the comparative famine | Then list while I relate this most unhappy fate. may have drawn forth some of the bad traits of our Though all the papers swore, when we touched Virginia's nature, but they have drawn out many more of the noblest. The old town is not perfect, but she is one of The news from all parts of the Northwest seems to the most gallant in the Confederacy, and she has given point to some great movement in that section favour- her jewels not less freely than the freest, not less unable to joint action with the South in opposition to grudgingly than the most ungrudging. She has lost hundreds of her sons. She has still her quota in the

We are not native Wilmingtonians and therefore have the less necessity to offer any apology for this vol-It wou'l seem as though the only good chance for an untary tribute to "the good old town." We are so early fight in the West was in Middle Tennessee, be- long and intimately identified with Wilmington as to

> AFTER this war is over we think that fish, game and oysters will be big, fat and plenty, there are so few pco- Next camp the Wool'y Horse, with an overwhelming force, ple now left to make them afraid, and so much fewer left who can afford to eat them at existing prices. Even already we think they (the oysters) show the effects of the
>
> And Commissary Banks, with his motely foreign ranks.
>
> The Dutchman and the Celt, not the Saxon. rest they have had in their fat, contented looks. We don't often indulge in such luxuries, but yesterday we did try "a few" at the Globe Saloon. They were so fat and happy-looking, that it seemed to give them pleasure to contribute to our enjoyment.

Had we not supposed that the enjoyment was mutual-that it was as much pleasure to be eaten as to eat, of course we would have made our best bow-of which we don't brag, and left our crustaceous friends to their shellfish existence. At any rate they made not the slightest opposition-

never said a word, not one of them. The biggest of is soon to be added to the history of the war. The enemy the party did try to choke us when we tried to gobble is gathering vast fleets and armics upon our coast, and all him whole him whole

We saw a vast number of the same sort left. For ought we know there are still a few. The amateurs of

difficult for our citizens to get anything to eat at any And it put him in the dumps that spades wasn't true page SPECULATING.—Day by day it becomes more and more price, because, as we are informed, the food brought in for sale is forestalled by speculative parties from other

places, Petersburg and Richmond being named. We do not know the parties, but from all the information we can get, the facts above stated are strictly

We wish to call attention to this matter, because it appears to us that some attention is required. The thing is wrong, and a wrong that people cannot afford So he quickly "changed his base," in a sort of s'eepleto submit to long. People must eat, and will not allow their own and their children's bellies to be empty, in asserance from Ger Celerat the city shall be need.— their own and their children's belies to be empty, in the approaching hour of our that the pockets of others may be filled from spectral, and Charleston, which opened this bloody struggle, order that the pockets of others may be filled from spec-

No Northern Mail. - We are without any mai are turned to Charleston, against which a blow is aim- from the North this morning. Why we are so, we are Then said Lincoln unto Pope, "You can make the trip ed by an army and navy compared to which the boast- unable to say. We do know that it is extremely in-

> Just now we are in comparative clover, not clover of the tallest kind, but still clover; for we have got a mail and we have seen the sun. The sun is now shining brightly and pleasantly. This has been a rare state of things for some days past.

A friend has kindly handed us a copy of "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," of the date of the 7th instant. As might have been expected, most of the "illustrations" are devoted to matters connected with the war. The first is "The Night Burial at Sea," putting overboard a poor fellow who had died on board a transport. The next is the Grand Requiem Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, for the repose of the souls of the officers and men of the Irish Brigade killed in the war. They seem to have done the thing up pretty fine Then there is a full page cut devoted to the capture of Galveston, and the blowing up the U. S. Gunboat Westfield. Next there is an army sketch of shooting and cutting up eattle. But upon the whole the most interesting pictures are those illustrating the defences off Charleston. Whether they are correct or not we can-PALMER, formerly of Co. E. 21st regiment South Carolina Volunteers. The strangest thing about this traitor tive South Carolinian. The letter press is really so treshy-trashy-so wholly subordinate to the pictures, that it is hardly worth referring to.

WE neglected to state yesterday, that the alarm of the effect the capture of Charleston would have upon fire at 3 o'clock on Friday morning last, was occasioned our cause. It would be a heavy blow. But a failure by the burning of the Sword Factory in the Southern would be absolutely ruinous to the Lincolnites. They part of town. We do not know the extent of the dam-

GEN. SAM. HOUSTON .- The Houston Telegraph of the 16th of January, acknowledges the receipt of one We can but abide the issues, trusting that God, in hundred dollars from Gen. Houston and his lady, for the benefit of the wounded of the Galveston fight. The

For the Journal

Oh! may the God that rules above.
Strengthen the powers of faith and love,
And guide our footsteps where we go,
Until we conquer all the foe.

May truth and wiedem guide our way, And we be strengthened every day, And led by those who only fight, For liberty and sacred right.

For thy own power can rule the heart. And vanish fears in every part, And make our foes to quali and quake, And from the line of battle break.

Aud bring us en to victor's call, And make our foes before us tall And give as strength to conquering go, Until we lay the last one low.

For thou, O, Lord! dost surely know, For justice, to the field we go, And take our arms our foe to fight,

For freedom, 1 berty and right. Wilmington, Feb. 26th, 1863. For the Daily Journal

Gambiling in the Army. There is no vice so easily fallen into as that of gambling nd none more degrading and permicious in its effects. like the Upas tree. it springs up a twig and are it is dis-overed, it prisons the whole air around. In a company or giment, the men having nothing to do, time hings heavi-on their hands, and wearied with thoughts of home and hopes of soon seeing those they hold dear, and driven to desperation and fly to anything to pass away time, that af fords t'e least ammen ent. Just at this moment there are always friends in humen shape, men lost to virtue and to puity, with no shame and no honor, ever ready to toll off the nuocent and unsuspecting. It has grown to a great extent and become a wide spread evil, though it may be looked at lightly, when first viewed, and some may may it cannot grow to any great proportions, because their wages are so small, that they can have no large amount t less or to win. This may be true, yet they often, on the turn of a card, lose several months' wages, and sow seeds that will spring up in the future and blast all that is noble

and pure in their dispositions.

It is astonishing, that while friends of humanity, having noticed drunkenness and other vices, which can never grow o anything like enormity, on account of high prices, have passed by this -the most detes able that any set of med can engage in. Cannot some one—some friend of the soldier attling for his liberty and his country's honor-do some Will not some one able to write thing to stay this evil? reach forth his hand to save his fellow man from de struction? Might not a Society be formed in which And the letters we ket from camp all breathe the same they night engage, that would take up their attention and amu e their minds? Might not libraries be gotten up in our cit es, focts and large poss, where troops are to improve and ergage (heir minds. Hoping some one will give this his attention and start the good work, and ability to say more.
Camp Starr, rear Kinston, Feb. 18th, 1863.

W. itten for the Illustrated News. Stehmend's a Hard Hond to Travel all the Northern Theatres.

Would you like to hear the song, I'm afraid it's rather long, Of the famous "On to Richmord" double trouble— Of the half a-dozen slips on a half-a dozen trips,

shore, That Richmond was an easy road to travel. Then pull cit your cost and roll up your sleeve. For Richmond's a hard road to travel; Then pu'l off your coat and roll up your sleeve, For Rickmond's a hard road to travel, I believe.

First McDowell, bold and gay, set forth the shortest way. By Manassas in the pleasant summer weather,
But he quickly went and ran on a Stonewall, foolish man,
And had a "rocky" journey altogether;
For he found it rather hard to ride over Beaur gard, And Johnston proved a deuce of a bother,
And twas clear beyond a doubt that he didn't like the

And a second time would have to try another. i hen pull off your coat and roll up your sleeve, For Richmond's a hard road to travel: Manassas gave us fits, and Bull hus it made us grieve-

But he couldn't find the road, and his "onward movement"

His campaigning was a mere shilly-shally. ost the whole of his supplies, and, with tears in his eyes, Ran away from that dunder headed Jackson. Then pull off your coat and roll up your sleeve For Richmond's a hard road to travel; The Valley wouldn't do, as every body knows.

And B'chmond's a hard road to travel, I suppose. Then the great Galena came, with her port-holes all s And the Monitor that famous naval wonder at the guns at Dra ry's Bluff gave them speedily chough Of the loudest sort of real rebel thunder he Galena was astonished, and the Monitor admenished, And their efforts so ascend the stream were mocked at, While the dreadful Nangatuck, by the hardest kind of luck,

Was very nearly knecked into a cocked hat. Then pull off your coat and roll up your sleeve, For Richmona's a hard road to travel; The gnn boats gave it up in a stupefied despair. And Richmond is a hard road to travel, I declare.

Then M. Clellan fallows . s.on, with spade and with balloon To try the Pennin ar ap reaches, But one and all agreed that his best rate of speed Wasn't faster than the slowest of "slow coaches Instead of casy ground, at Will ameturg he found

the HILLS he couldn't level, as be " orier.' Then pull off your coat and roll up your sleeve. For Richmond's a hard road to travel; Lay down the shorel aid fling away the spade.

For Richmond's a bard road to travel, I'm afraid He tried the robel it es on the field of Seven Pines Wher his troops did such awiv! heavy chargin'-

But he floundered in tre mud, and he saw a stream of blood Over the Chickshort iny's sweet margin; boat-' rauge.
On 'and he cristed overwuch to Lee-ward.

And harried back to Stanton, Aba and Seward. Then pull off your coart and roll up your tie ve For Richmond's a hard road to ravel . We should be surprised that McClellan took to drink-

For Richmond's a hard road to travel, I'm a thinking.

Quoth the bragging Major-General, "Yes, that I can," And began to issue orders to his terrible marauders, Just like another Leo of the Vatican;

And made him by compulsion a Seceder. And Pope took a rapic flight from Manassas' second fight-Twas his very last appearance as a leader. Then pull off your coat and roll up your sleeve

For Richmond's a hard road to travel: Pope tried his very best, and was evidently sold And Richmond's a hard road to travel. I am told

Last of all the brave Burnsice, with his pontoon bridges tried A road no one had thought of before him, With two handred thousand men for the rebel "slanghter And the blessed Union flug a flying o'er him

But he met a "fire of heil" of causter and she l Enough to make the knees of any man knock; I waz a shocking sight to view, that second Waterleo, On the banks of the pleasant Rappahannock. Then pull off your coat and roll up your sieeve,

For Richmond's a hard road to travel :

Twas e shocking sight to view, that second Waterloo. And Richmond's a bloody road to travel, it is true. We are very much perplexed to know who will try it next, But the Capital must blaze, and that in nine'y days,

'ns written, Leenda est Carthago-We'll take the cursed town, and then we'll burn it down. And plunder and hang up every rebel-Yet the contraband was right, when he told us they would O yis, marsa, they'll fight like the debble

Then pull off your coat and roll up your sleeve, For Richmond's a hard road to travel: We've played our strongest card, and 'tis plain that we are slammed. And if Richmond sin't a hard road to travel, I'll be

blamed * See Cedar (Run)

CONVERSION OF MRS. LINCOLN.-We have almost the highest official authority under the Government for stating that Mrs. Lincoln has at last become thoroughly anti-slavery-is hearty in her approval of the emancipation proclamation, and urges immediate and comprehensive arming of slaves who have been made free

The foregoing important announcement is made by the New York Tribune with as much gravity as if we were about to be invaded by an army in -- petticoats.

CONFEDERATE COXORES

Bronnoss, Peb. 20th, 1863. The Senate was occupied to day in the further cons ation of the exemption bill. As amandment was adopted exempting one person on any farm, on which resides a fam ily of women and children not less than ten in number, dependent on the labor and presence of a white man for support and protection; with various cond tions to preventthe abuse of the exemption act. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

The House business was unimportant, being in secret session on the currency.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20, 1863 The emancipation demonstration at Exeter Hall was one of the most enthusiastic scenes witnessed in London for a long time. The resolutions reiterate the sentiments of the Emancipation Society, and express great sympathy for the North. The London Times was denounced by the speakers amidst groans and hisses similar to those given at the meeting held at Brad ord and other towns.

It is generally believed that the proposals of mediation by Emperor Napoleon were marely preliminary to more important steps; if rejected France will recognize the South. The World says that recent townselections in Ne . York, show immense conservative gains over the vote of last fall. Captain Semmes had a reception at the Commercial Exchange, Kingston, given him by the merchants of that city. He was lustily cheered.

General Schenck having caused the Yankee flag to be displayed in the Hall at the new Assembly room, Raltimore, the propriety of a common action " between Spain and the congregation have discontinued their religious services France in the Republic. at that place.

Lincoln has sent to the Senate his nomination of General Phelps as Major-General, dated December 4th. 1861. thus outranking all other volunteer Major Generals, including Burnside and Pooker.

The World of the 13th, contains a communication from D. A. Mahoney, declaring that John VanBuren, in his late speech, does not reflect the sentiments of the democracy of the North West, who now favor a vigorous pro ecution for

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE_REPORTED DISA-GREEMENT BETWEEN FOSTER AND HUNTER AT PORT ROYAL

A resolution was recently introduced in the Illinois Legislature for a recess until June, the objects being to give the Peace Convention time to take action and report to the Legislature. After the resolution passed the Senate, the Republicans held a caucus and agreed that there should be pied in debating a reduction of fare upon the Washingno more legislation unless the Democrate withdraw the resolution calling a Convention at Louisville, and pledge gini: favored 5 cents] themselves not again to present them. The Republican Senators have left Springfield, and will not return until the pledge is given, so that the Leg'slature is virtually dissolved.

The Port Royal correspondent of the World, under date of the 9th inst., says that Foster's expedition is worse than at a stand still, for the troops are embarking from the transports and taking quariers on St. Helena Island. Many Reports are rife as to disagreements between Generals Hunter and Foster. The latter has gone to Washington fo additional instructions, and nothing can be heard from the any kind or on any subject, to the insurrectionary expedition for three weeks to come

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

MOBILE, Feb. 20th, 1863. The Adverti er & Register has a dispatch, dated Jackson, Feb. 20th, which says that as the out freight train from Meredian came to Chuncky Bridge last night, it gave way, pre- a pass, and got it; bore no communication to any of by J. D. Dougall: cipitating the engine and four cars into the river. A large number of passengers were on the train, and from fifty to one hundred are reported as drowned. The bridge cannot been held with the insurgents, their aiders or abettors. self and family all are for your weifare, at this criss be repaired until the water falls.

CHATTANOOSA, Feb. 20, 1863

gers to cross. grd to be hot or the 27th just for cowardice at Murfreesboro'

The Louisville Journal, of the 16th inst. has been recaived. I'm tice says that the Democratic Convention et Frankfort is an artifice, dishonorable in fact as it is deadly in purpose; it is the cat secession in the meal tub of Del mooracy. The Journal says that the Rebel sympathizers in Louisville are holding meetings preparatory to their State Convention at Frankfort on the 18th inst. Similiar meet. iogs have been held in the adjoining counties.

Immense preparations were being made at ladianapolis for a Republican meeting on the 26th inst. It is believed at New Orleans that Butler would return,

if not made Secretary of War. Kingston (Jamaica) papers, by the steamer Salereman, announce the arrival of the Alabama on the 20th January, & Galveston waters. Rear Admiral Farragut is " rear- continual danger. Possibly the great age of our fe with officers and crew, one hundred and sixty five in number, of the Federal gunboat Hatteras The Alabama was

severe'v rid led in the encounter. Two federal men of war are reported off Jamaica. change, Kingston. The merchan's of that city loudly cheered him.

Advices from Europe say that Heenan is matched for a prize fight with an unknown party for ten thousand dollars. The steamer Asia from Liverpool on the 31st ult., reached New York on the 15th It is assumed by several writers that the French Emperor's proposal is preliminary to more important acti n: if refused, recognition of the Confederate States will follow, independent of England.

Rumors are rite of new difficulties between the British and Washington gov rements, owing to the seizure of English vessels near the Bahama coast. The resolutions of the Emaacipation Meeting at Exeter Hall express great sympathy with the North. The I ondon

Times was denounced with groans and hisses. Sir Robert Peel, in a speech, declared himself in favor of separation betwien the North and South, and strongly condemned Lincoln's Emancipation.

Memphis papers say that four million dollars have been sent down to Grant's army. The health of the troops was the Confederacy from financial rain. The Herald prebad. One hundred bales of Cotton were brought up on the dic's that depriciation will increase until Confederate steamer Ruth.

But that same demented Jackson the fellow laid his whacks | Prisoners say that the federals have been repulsed every demonstration against Port Hudson. Cassius M. Clay has determined to abandon his commission and return to Russia

A letter from ' urfreesbero' to a New York paper says that the reason Rosencranz's army don't advance, is because it is mud bound. The army is in excellent condition. but is diminished by desertion.

in Maryland, one million and a half in Western Virginia, and four Lundred and forty thousand in Delaware. The Select Committee agreed upon a bill to establish a board of emigration and colonization in connection with the war depart

Mr. Vallandigham and the Ohio Government. The telegraphic reports have stated that Mr. Vallandigham had been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. This is not the case. The State Convention has not yet assembled. Mr. Vallandigham, however, is generally spoken of in connection with the nomination, and will, we presume, be placed authori atively before the people. We find the following letter consenting to the use of his name, in our late Onio exchanges

House of Representatives Washington City, D. C., Jan. 16. David F. Cable. Esq., Stubenville, Ohio:
My Dear Str: I have received your letter on behalf of

has been extensively directed that I wholly refuse to run for the nomination" as the Democratic caudidate for Geverno of Ohio, next fall, and inquiring as to my position in regard to it. In answer, I would say that the desire has been freely and cordially expressed to me from all parts of the State that my name may be used in Convention for that purpose, and I have yielded to the wishes of my frience. My name, therefore, will be presented to the Democratic State Convention in connection with that office; and if it be the belief of the Democracy of the State, as expressed mabat Convention, that I may be able, in the position, to aid and hasten the re-union of these States, and, therefore, the return of the prosperity and blessings of other and betdate, no honorable exertion, hewever great, shall be omit-ted by me in the canvass to have the nomination ratified through the ballot-box, by a triumphant election. Having clung to the old ship when the storm raged flercest, and elouds were blackest, and friends fewest, I will not desert

Col. Purby Wyadhou's reconnectering party started universely the Committee doubted his word as the Staffurd Court-House on the 9th, and cut the telegraph wires at Wessenton Janetion, captured two the Rappeleancek, and all the streams and roads in eral has to n guilty of treason. Uharges now hang such a condition that the enemy cannot move no more over the hears of several officers, which, if true, any oth-

then ourselve The reported destruction of the Brooklyn is an "ab surd story, manifestly untru." The bark Springbok all be reported to the Senate at present. Pert aps it will was captured by the U. S. steamer Socama off the Barnot be published to the world until after the war is over hamas, on the 3d, and arrived in New York on the 12th. The Bonoma chased the Florida 36 bours. The 12th. The Bonoma chased the Fieriga 36 nours. The line of the Bonoma chased the Fieriga 36 nours. The Bonoma chased the Fierig from the rebel gunboat City of Vicksburg. Out of 120 were of all kinds. Imbecility, cowardice, apathy, and

shots 12 only struck the Queen. The French Yellow Book shows that during the pe- always obeyed just when they should be; officers from riod of Butler's reign in New Orleans the relations of the United States with France and other countries duty; treason in our own camps exposed his plans to were at times in danger of a serious rupture. The the enemy as rapidly as they were formed, and jealous French Minister at Washington, it says," protested officers succeeded more than once preventing a forward against his conduct," and denounced to Mr. Seward the movement at the opportune moment. acts of General Butler, as calculated to compromis, in It is believed that the court martial of General Frank the gravest manuer, international relations, and perhaps to provoke serious co flicts. After the issue of the General's proclamation of September 24th, Admiral and destroy the rebel army of the Potemac. Reynand, of the imperial navy, was ordered from the North to New Orleans, to act " with the authority of his rank and the firmness and tact habitual to him.' The Madrid Epoca and other Spanish newspapers approve of the purport and spirit of Napoleon's letter to

Gen. Foray respecting his plans for Mexico. The Epoca says it confirms all its editor has said " touching

The following telegrams in the He ald are dated Washington, Feb. 4th: Since the Yellow Book revelations the Republican Senators, led by Grimes, swear they will push Seward

from his stool. Thurlow Weed is trying to save him, but success is doubtful. The Republican Senators are caucassing and will present their artagonism to Seward formally to the President. Several are very intemperate in their threats in case of failure. Seward will present a state paper on intervention that will be a combshell to his persecut rs. The French Minister is preparing a paper for the U. S. Government embodying the views of Napoleon III.

It is probab'e the Senate will adopt Chase's banking measure. Collamer defended the local banks. A leading Republican said lately, they must keep up the war until the Democrats come in o power, when

they must settle it. A higher tax is proposed on tobacco, playing cards. whiskey and luxuries generally. The House is occuton herse railway from 5 to 3 cents. Seger, of Vir

Gen. Butler is cleated with the President. Banks's late order against encouraging slaves to desert their masters works in favor of Butlemas the man for the Southwest.

Stonewall Jackson's chaplain is to be released from be old Capital prison. Mr. Seward has sent to the Herald a short, sharp, and decisive note denying that the French Minister visited Richmond at his suggestion in April last, or at days must elapse before anything can be achieved by i'. any other time. "He was not then nor has be or any person ever been authorized by this Government, or by

he Secretary of State, to make any representations of agents or so-called autorities at Richmond, or to hold any communication with them on behalf of this Government. From the beginning of the present disturbances till the spring of 1862 this Department was charged with authority to grant passes through the lines of the Government forces, and Mercier applied for the insurgents. Since the 4th of March, 1862, no communication, direct or indirect, fo mal or informal, has however short, to assure you how deeply interested may These statements are to be qualified as to circumstances and fir all your Southern friends.

mattera The Herald republishes Marcier's letter to Thouvenel, erners will be soon crowned by a glorious and has The trains from Tullahoma make a connection at Lock of April 13, 1862, in which he says Seward told him independence. Creek. Pontoon bridges have been constructed for passen- he could very easily go to Richmond, and offered him a | - I wish you would take every opportunity to dissempass; that, not having foreseen such a thing, he nate, in print or otherwise, the truth of my asserti An officer of the 2d Arkansas regiment has been senten promised to reflect on it a d undertake the trip "when that the sympathies of the British people are with it seemed in compliance with the d sire of Seward." - | South. I press this upon your attention, because the He also says: "It was understood besides, that I seems arising in the South a feeling of bitters should report to Mr. Seward only what I w sauthor- against Britain. Now it is hard that a ized to repeat to him. Mr. S. said to me that I might add if I tound an opportune occasion that, in his opin- the British people of all ranks, and ninety-nine out. icn, the North was animated by no sentiment of ven- one hundred would vote for the South. Why

> splendid success of the dush " of the Union ram Queen | wisely, remains to be seen. Time was when of the West, which ran the blockade of Vicksburg by curing a strong and serviceable ally was consider d davlight, smashed the rebel guaboat Vicksburg, de- some importance, and it is strange if the laws stroved three provision steamers, drew fire from Fort governed so long should at once have lost their till Hudson, and returned. Commodore Bell, on board the Brooklyn, off Galves-

ton, January 26th, says the Harriet Line is within ing and charging " and " fretting his guts " generally | about the capture of the Harriet Lane. In his official report he says: "It is difficult to conceive a more puin its place. But supprepess is not always wild make the says: "It is difficult to conceive a more puint in its place. silanimous surrender of a vessel to an enemy a'ready action carries both moral and physical weight with Capt. Femmes had a reception at the Commercial Ex. | in our power than occurred in the case of the Harriet Lane.

full, and says editorially, that the " money affairs of the Confederacy have passed through nearly the same pro- is reported here to the delight of every one you me cess as the finances of the Federal Government. But our able resources bear no comparison with the means you may, the sympathies are all with you. Once of at their disposal, and it asserts that "the solution of the great question involved in the var mainly depends contrary opinions prominently asserted. upon the relative financial endurance of the two belligerents." We have paid off our deficit and about forty-two million floating debt, and after defraying current expenses, had a surplus of about fifteen millions, of which two and a half millions were in gold. Our expenses have been eight and one-third millions per week, while the Federals was twenty-one millions per week. It says our public debt, December 31st, was four hundred and forty-three and a half millions-and on 1st July would be eight hundred millions-one-third less than the Federal war debt.

Our currency must be reduced by two thirds to save money is as worthless as the old Continental notes and the French assignets. A gold dollar North is worth \$1,50 paper; with us it is worth \$2,25 paper. It says loans and Treasury notes will not raise half enough for such a gigantic war as the present. The Herald prophecies that Mr. Memminger will have a different story to tell from this when be anticipates that the United States has California gold and superabundant breadstuffs.— Cotton is a king dethroaed. Corn is king regnant, and hat monarch is here. Our rescurces are vastly supe-Bills have been reported in the Federal Congress, appro-priating ten million of dollars for the abolition of slavery intellect and intrepidity to develop and organize them and give the rebellion its quietus before the falling leaf, the wrong end of a telescope, and the rejection of certainly before the first week in December. But judging from the past, w must confess our expectations are not very sanguine as to the future, while the present administration continues in power, and we fear, therefore, we must look to a more distant period for the final and if, meanwhile, our arms should be attended by triumph of the Union over its malignant enemies, North and South." The Herald, thinks operations will begin against

Charleston and Savanuah simultaneously. John Van Buren says "the South is determined not to return; and until their armies have power to resist kind is forfeited, and every man exposed to the penand put us down this war must go on, and those who of death whom the government chooses to indic would attempt to stop it will be carried away by the Therefore, he thinks the Convention proposed by Indiana will be barren. He pronounces the emancipation proclamation a dead letter, a humbug, and a hold out is so much longer possession of their project

thre wa out to amuse the Abolition whale. The Herald has the following rumor : We are warned, from the rebel sources that it is postible on some fine morning, in one of the fogs of the Rappahannock, the whole army of Gen. Hooker may be attacked and demolished by the impatient and hungry army of Gen. Lee. But we apprehend that no such good luck can be expected, as the voluntary ap pearance of his cautious veterans outside of their en renchments. We suspect they will stick fast behind heir works until smoked out, shelled out or poked out; and we know that Gen. Hooker is ready, and that his soldiers are ready, to seize the opportunity of even a partial hardening of the mud in which they are now embargoed to open their road to Richmond.

whose hands they are, will give a glorious triumph to the cause of struggling freemen, and protect the lives of our noble men who will there stand between their loved homes and the war's desolation.

Two vessels—a steamer and a schooner, succeeded this morning and yesterday in getting and yesterday in getting and yesterday in getting safely into a Conting and yesterday in getting safely into a Cont

Wassersons, Feb. 8. General Burneide was before res some to the resolution of the Benate inquiring of his ring party started having been interferred with in his plans for taking facts; none of the Committee doubted his word, an yet they were slow to believe that more than one Gen er Government than our own would order them to a milit ry execution forthwith. His testimony will The difficulties that General Burnside has had throw in his wey since his taking command, from the day the

> lin will bring many facts to light, and show to country why we have again failed to take Richmond

treason met him at every turn. His orders were not

whom more should have been expected, shirked their

The House of Representatives has passed a bill to regulate the impressment of private property for public use. The bill received a general support in the House and we presume is such as the interests of the Govern ment and people demand. But it hangs fire in the Sen

ate. At least, we hear of no action being taken und

it in that body. It Honorable Serators were aware of the university and extreme dissatisfaction which the present arbitrary system excites throughout the country, they would have ten to act. The present system is the essence of tyran. nv. An officer in the Commissary or Quartermaster's Department took it upon bims If, without any author ty of law, to assess the value of every man's property and he took care to fix the assessment at about half the market price. With this asses ment in pocket Government agents have been scouring the country and seizing the property of individuals at this arbitrary valuation. We learn from a curt epistle of President Davis to the House of Representatives, that no scizure and confiscation of the property of citizens has made by his order. We might infer that, as the ceeding was bad without his order, it was also wi his approbation-if we did not know the proceed

was every day taking place by persons claiming to be agents of the Government. But the whole proceedings is illegal, iniquitous and oppressive. It assimilates our Government to the borne ble Yankee despotism against which we are waging was The system is as little justified by necessiv, as and justice. It is a slander on the people of this state and we believe of every other, to say that force cessary to make them turnish supplies to the arma They are willing to sell at a fair price, in such m n v the Government has, all they can spare, for the s p of our armies. What they camplain of—what it have a right to complain of an arm resist, by force they choose, is, that a clerk in Rechmond hould not take to assess their property at half its worth, a day thorize its seizure and confiscation at that rie W have never heard of any of these assessors fixing price of any of their own products at these deprecia

values We beg the Senate to take early action on this h More may be lost to the common cause by a system of illegality and injustice, than can be gained by saving few dollars in Confederate notes.—Rich. Whiy.

British Opinion. The following is an extract from a late letter writ: I am glad of an opportunity to send you a letter

concerning exchange of prisoners and other military | This Proclamation of Abe Lincoln's is a great der, politically. I hope the heroic efforts of the S

per se should suffer for a Government per se geance, and that for himself he should with pleasure meet Southern Senators in the Senate again, &c."

Government is so supine, it is difficult to say. To rules which governed international arrangements The Herald has two and a half columns on the to be becoming obsolete, one by one-wisely or cy Common sense would dictate the necess ty a m of having the South for a firm ally upon the Ame Continent with our Canadian Possessions exp s ing statesmen has divested them of some of the ener of manbood, and it is to be hoped has brought wis

You Confederates will probably gain one great vantage by this state of matters—the upassisted achie The Herald publishes Mr. Memminger's report in ment of your independence. Still it must be some grade rfication for you to be assured that every fresh victor Enter any coffee house, restaurant, conveyance or whi and that in an obscure village in Scotland, have I hea

> The London Globe notices, as the most interest points in the American news by the Asia; the grown feeling in Richmond, New York and Washington vorable to some sort of direct negotiation for a s ment of the dispute between North and South. The London Shipping Gazette remarks that st the Emperor's proposal be rejected he has left him apparently, but an alternative to recognize the Ho and raise the Southern blockade. It may be taken granted that the offered negotiation will be reject Washington; and the Gazette asks: "What lows the compulsory cessation of hostilities, or a time war with the North? Can the country aff let the French Emperor proceed alone in his Amer policy? or is he acting upon an understanding wi her Majesty's Government? These are questions great importance, and we hope their solution is not far

The N. Y. World on Seward's Letter. The World is regarded as a sort of friend by half-Southerners. Read the following paragraph fro the World of the 16th inst:

Mr. Seward has undoubtedly made a great mis tate his own habit of looking at the rebellion through proposal tends to hasten that recognition of the which, unless we conquer them, must sooner or come. Its acceptance would have given us so months of assured freedom from foreign interfere nal successes, the rebels would have a ready mea learning what terms in submission would be 'gra them. They will certainly never submit, they be great fools to submit, with the laws and process tion still in force by which all their property of eve treason. The proclamation and laws have left them locus panitentia: they cannot possibly be worse of further fesistance. Every additional month that stumbling block. The Herald says it is only a tub of which they will be wholly stripped the moment

> submit. THE FORT DONELSON APPAIR. -The Chattan Rebel, of the 13th inst., says: "Our loss at Don has been greatly magnified. We learn that we lost nipety-eight m. n killed, wounded and missing. enemy confess to a loss of fourteen killed and t seven wounded. We captured one cannon, destro one transport and paroled eighty prisoners. Qui consisted of Gens. Forrest's and Wharton's the less being confined almost exclusively to For

> > MARRIED.

At Ashwood, Bladen County, on the evening of the lines. by the Rev. Neil McDonald, Mr. HAM LTON M